The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly -- -- -- Rs. 15
Half-yearly -- -- ,, 8
Quarterly -- -- -- ,, 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly -- -- -- Rs. 20
Half-yearly -- -- ,, 11
Quarterly -- -- -- ,, 6

VOL. III. NO. 145 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY, 26th June	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	--	--
SUNDAY, 4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	6000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	--	--
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	--	--
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
KanagawaMaru	K. Hiwo	3801	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
16, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
			June
City of London -- --	9000	30th June	--
City of Lahore† -- --	6947	26th June	--

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	643	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Ancung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing date	Route.
"CHAKLA"	3,065	Saturday, 26th June,	†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & BUSREH.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 25th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
S. S. "ORMARA" of 4,742 tons on or about 23rd June.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
21st June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Le Henderson	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D-26

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME
Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-
The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.
Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the
Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—There are many Hupmobile Car owners in Bombay and they are satisfied users. If you are purchasing a Car, try the Hup. It will please you

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—11. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE (Recognised by Government), Hornby Road, Fort. Expert Lecturer from London. Success Guaranteed. Fees Moderate. Consult PRINCIPAL for July Batch at once. 1045

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 933

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed. Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WE are Important Stockists of MICHELIN TYRES. And are Sole Agents in Bombay for MICHELIN MOTOR CYCLES AND CYCLE TYRES, Made in one Quality only THE BEST.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 10

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an INSURANCE CLERK well experienced in LIFE and FIRE business, also a good Customs Clerck. Apply to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1014

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 163

WANTED—EUROPEAN and Anglo-Indian Motor Drivers are required for service with Mechanical Transport Corps which is being organised for service in the North West Frontier Province.
2. Conditions of service as follows:—Those selected will be granted the rank of Corporal with pay of that rank and 2nd class Engineer pay (approximately amounting to Rs. 98 p.m.) and in addition free accommodation, ration, clothing and equipment.
3. Only those experienced in the handling of petrol motor lorries and motor cars need apply.
4. Applications supported by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of TRANSPORT, 2nd (Rawalpindi Division), Murree. 170

WANTED.

WANTED to buy and sell secondhand Motor Cars. Apply to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1047

THREE DECENT TURNOUTS for day engagement on Rs. 110 p.m. Order sharp to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1048

WANTED FIRST CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—A PARTNER having thorough knowledge in electric installations and in canvassing orders for a Up-country Electric Firm. Hindu preferred. Apply to Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1052

WANTED experienced SALESMEN to push the sales of our varnishes, paints, &c., on salary and commission. Apply to THE INDIAN CHEMICO INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, District Surat. 1049

WANTED—A good ELDERLY COOK, knowing varieties of puddings and country and English dishes. Salary Rs. 20 to 25. Apply, SUPERINTENDENT Belair-Sanatorium, Dalkeith, Panchgani. 1033

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SPINNING and also a WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Mill having about 36,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials with lowest terms to Box No. 407 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED.—For an up-country firm, an experienced ACCOUNTANT, LEDGER KEEPER and DAY BOOK WRITER. Good handwriting absolutely essential. Only those having previous experience in Wine and Provision trade need apply to Box No. 419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

WANTED immediately a capable and steady man (preferably between 30 and 40 years of age) with good administrative abilities to manage efficiently a concern in a Native State, one having good knowledge of English with Motor Car or Engineering experience preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

WANTED for the Municipality of Matheran an OVERSEER well experienced in the construction of roads and buildings. A knowledge of surveying necessary. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem net and free quarters.—Applications received upto 15th July.
Lt.-Col. M. P. KHAREGAT, I.M.S.,
President.
Matheran Municipality. 1050

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 1915.
(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED one GRADUATE (Rs. 60 to 75) and one UNDERGRADUATE (Rs. 40 to 50), knowing Gujarati, Marathi or both with special knowledge of Sanskrit, for the New Sanskrit Patha Shala. Apply to the Undersigned, with qualifications and testimonials before the 10th proximo.
A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education, Baroda State.
Baroda, 15th June, 1915. 172

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

ASSISTANT PROFESSORSHIP OF MATHEMATICS AT THE BARODA COLLEGE.—Applications are invited, and should be sent to the Undersigned without delay, for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS at the Baroda College. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 by triennial increments. The post is for the present temporary, but may be made permanent.
A. B. CLARKE,
173 Principal.

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
190 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation Applications stating age, experience, etc. accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

FOR SALE.—By orders of the Government of India.—THE TERRACE, Murree, late the Summer Residence of General Officer Commanding Northern Army. The property, which occupies the finest site in Murree, comprises a large residence with two small bunglows and ample out offices, and is suitable for occupation by a large establishment, or might be extended for use as a hotel. The grounds are nine acres in extent. Full particulars and plans can be had by prospective purchasers from the undersigned to whom offers may be sent.
F. GLANVILLE,
Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers,
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division,
174 Murree.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with bath room attached to let, in an up-to-date and sanitary flat, near Apollo Bunder. Without Board. Apply to Box No. 413 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession, a large airy office room with electric lights and fan on Esplanade Road, above Messrs. LEACH & WEBORNY. Apply on the first floor. 974

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1028

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of COOVERJI NAGSEY RATTONSI TEJPAL, late of Bombay Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed a bachelor ..... Deceased

CALLIANJI NENSI TEJPAL, of Cutch Saira Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant at present temporarily residing at Chinch Bunder Mandvi outside the Fort one of the next of kin of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 16th day of June, 1915.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
1040 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, LTD., AMRITSAR, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at Meetings of the Company held at the registered Offices Amritsar, on the 13th June, 1915, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were passed:—
"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under Section 203 (3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913."
"That Messrs. E. D. Dignasse, and F. E. Bangham, Chartered Accountants, Lahore, be and they are hereby appointed jointly and severally Liquidators for the purpose of this winding up."
E. D. DIGNASSE,
F. E. BANGHAM,
Liquidators.
Bharat Buildings,
Lahore, 18th June, 1915. 1055

HINKS LAMPS.

JAMES HINKS & SON, LTD., Birmingham, London, Calcutta and Colombo, beg to announce their removal to more spacious offices,—DWARKADAS BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Bombay,—where "SAMPLES" of their manufactures may be inspected. 1002

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913 AND OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING CO., LTD., AMRITSAR, IN LIQUIDATION.

FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Bharat Buildings, Lahore, at 12 noon on MONDAY, 5th July, 1915, pursuant to Section 209 of the above-named Act.
E. D. DIGNASSE,
F. E. BANGHAM,
Liquidators.
Bharat Buildings,
Lahore, 18th June, 1915. 1055

NOTICE.

RE W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.
D. M. TOMBROFF,
Liquidator, W. Wolf & Sons.
Motilal's Mansions.
14/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915. 1032

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop in Hummum Street, Fort, next to the Soda Factory of Messrs. Duke and Sons, the teak and black wood dining drawing and bedroom cheap and strong furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined leather and tapestry drawing room and corner cabinets, jardineers, wooden and marbletop hall tables, easy and low chairs, tiled, heart, flower and fancy teapoys, baba easy chairs, revolving office chairs, wooden and cane seated large assortment of chairs, lady's writing tables, hatstands, verandah seats, card table, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, dirty clothes baskets, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, writing tables, bedroom sofas, and other sundry articles.
Goods are on view from Monday.
P.S.—The above goods are very strongly made to suit all pockets.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.
Bombay, 21st June, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR INDIAN TROOPS, PACKING MATERIALS AND OTHER STORES AT NO. 11 SHED ALEXANDRA DOCKS.
Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at No. 11 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—
A lot of Provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, rice, parched gram, powa, hogsheads and kegs, lime juice, lead, empty cases, gunny bags and other stores.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and table ornaments, cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, one sewing machine meat-safes, one large English ice-box with refrigerator, crockery, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of M. Ferguson, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1915.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear everything pleasant. C. 13

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES ACAWA COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the godown of Currim Sulleman, at Chinch Bunder Road, (Mazagon), by order of the Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, the following goods:—
100 bales Acawa cotton.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
BANDMANN Co.
NEW PROGRAMME
For the first time in the East
MAJOJIE MANNERS
From the Duke of York's Theatre, London.
For the first time in the East
MARTIN ROSSE
From the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels.
First time in Bombay
"LOCKED IN A FLAT"
A screaming farce.
3 ROSSLYN SISTERS
In a Musical Sketch
"Those Terrible Tomboys"
A. G. SPRY, Comedian.
MAY YATES
In the latest London Song Successes.
The Great Comedian and Dancer
Mr. TOM PAYNE
In new weird dances.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON WEDNESDAY
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
The Latest Patne Drama
THE PHANTOM OF LOVE
With Mdslle. Napierkowaska.
The Famous Dancer in the leading Role.
FRENCH MINISTRY WAR FILMS.
LANCELOT SPEEDY'S CARTOONS
More beautiful drawings by this well-known artiste of the Super-Hun and the failure of the Blockade.

LAST CONCERT
BALIWALA'S
GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Miss GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
Gold Medallist and Premier Indian Singer will give the last CONCERT on
Tuesday, 22nd June 1915, at 9-30 (S. T.)
The programme will include a selection o newly arranged
BHAIRVIS & QUALLIS
Reserved Seats .. Rs. 5 and Rs. 3
Unreserved .. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
A few Special Seats.. Rs. 10.
Ladies Half Rates to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 seats.
Doors open 8-30. Bookings at the Theatre.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Lohar Chawl.....'Phone 1882.....Princess St.
To-night. To-night.
THE MASTERPIECE OF SERIALS.
THE MASTER KEY.
First Three Episodes..... 7,000 feet.
The most wonderful series of Moving Pictures it has ever been your pleasure to witness. The story is thrilling in the extreme, plausible and is surcharged with red-blooded action.
Time:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.
NO ADVANCE.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., TD.
Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting,
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War by Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View.....	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War ...	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.
Germany's Great Lie
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments
The Campaign of Sedan 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History.
German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiment at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number, 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE. 6-30 p.m.
EDWARDES THEATRE. 10 P.M.

DO YOU LIKE GOOD MUSIC

WE HAVE
THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.
SINGERS AND ARTISTES
A BAND OF ARTISTES WHOSE
Equal has yet to seen in this City.
To-night *To-night*

LEITH
That delightful tenor will sing
HARVEY
"My Pipe"—A Whiff of the Smoking Room.
OLLIVER
A True Basso will sing.
FARROW
"Down among the Dead Men."
BEATRICE
The Charming Contralto will sing.
MERCER
"The Rosary" by special request.
MDLLE
The dainty Soubrette will sing.
L'ROCHE
"In My Flat. A distinct success."

GRAND OPERA NIGHT
WEDNESDAY NEXT
IL TROVATORE
THE MIKADO
&c. &c., &c., &c.,
Concerted Numbers from these Famous Operas
WE GIVE YOU
MUSIC PICTURES MIRTH
ARTISTES
WHO
"CAN"
SING and Sing Well
THE PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETES,
PATRIOTIC

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

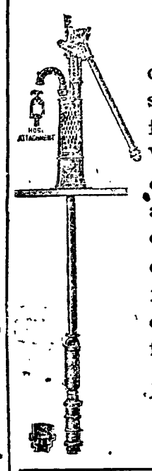
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND		Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. 38a/39 fh-CE	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	6 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application
MANAGER.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!
Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
Tinnevelly, S. India.
Do post a card now:—
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI
B.A., LL.B., Sol.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.,
CENTURY BUILDING,
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.



Do you find it difficult and troublesome to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.
Prices and particulars on request.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
(V. P. P.)
are executed at market rates with care and promptness at the
INTERNATIONAL PROVISION STORES CO.
HOLLAND HOUSE,
Colaba Causeway
Next to Hotel Majestic,

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7,
(377) Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.
FREE
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
With 25 Year's Practical Experience.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B., I. M. S., and other high personages.
Prices: Extremely Moderate.
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

WATERPROOF COATS
We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.
Prices very Moderate
A Trial is respectfully solicited.
TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,
Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 19.

Rainfall has continued in the western peninsula, but there has been no extension since yesterday. There are indications of a disturbance off Bombay coast. The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay disappeared and rainfall increased in northeast India and has continued in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkan, North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and Mysore, the chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point, Mergui, Bassein and Bhamo two; Rangoon one and half; Akyab four; Sibsagar one; Dibrugarh and Calcutta three; Mymensingh two; Cuttack four; Chanda one and half, Marmagao three; Poona on and half; Nizamabad three quarters; and Mangalore one and half.
Forecast:—Extension of rainfall westwards along the Himalayas.

RAINFALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 19.

Rain has recommenced at Simla where the conditions continue precisely similar to those of the ordinary monsoon.

DAMAGE BY STORM AT COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, June 19.

Considerable damage has been done to the tea crop by the recent storm, many tea fields being stripped bare.

CROPS DAMAGED AT NOAKHALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

Scarcity is reported in the areas round Noakhali and Feni due to floods. Owing to the destruction of crops at Noakhali, taccavi loans are being granted on a small scale and the Commissioner will shortly visit the affected tracts.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th June 1915.	Total since June1st 1915. to date.	June 1st to June 19th. 1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.67	2.36	3.92	6.89
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.60	0.8	4.88	10.36
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.6	0.82	4.70	11.26
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.07	1.19	5.14	11.34

SUN, MOON AN D TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in.
	June.					Jun.				
SAT.	19	m 3	8	24	11	19	m 8	39	18	3
		3	34a	26	11		9	58a	19	6
SUN.	20	m 4	4	24	9	20	m 9	31	19	2
		4	18a	26	6		10	55a	18	7
MO.	21	m 5	15	24	10	21	m 10	41	20	0
		5	9a	26	3		11	57a	17	10
TU.	22	m 6	30	25	2	22	m 0	5a	20	8
		6	9a	26	0					
W.	23	m 7	46	25	11	23	m 0	58	17	0
		7	14a	25	11		1	28a	20	10
TH.	24	m 8	57	27	0	24	m 1	57	16	7
		8	22a	26	0		2	44a	20	1
FR.	25	m 9	57	28	2	25	m 2	53	15	3
		9	30a	26	4		3	50a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 19 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 20 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 21 (Monday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 22 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 23 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 24 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 25 (Friday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th h.m 2. 9m. p.m., Last Quarter 1915 June 4thh. 10th. 2. p.m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a.m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54½m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th June, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.707	inches
Temperature of Air	82.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	,,
Dew Point	76.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.846	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.9	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.W,	WNW.NW.ESE.
Movement of Wind	135	Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.31	inches.
Total fall during month	2.33	,,
Do. do. year	3.74	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	3.0.0	

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.— Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen; Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para have had 0.10in each. Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations of Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces:—Chanda reports 1.42in of rain. Skies are highly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.67in., Ratnagiri 0.19in., Mormugao 3.06in., and Karwar 0.74in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division; Ahmednagar has had 0.52in., Poona 1.67in., Aurangabad 0.19in, and Nizamabad 0.78in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Local rain has fallen in the south-east Central Provinces and Kathiawar but the falls in the latter area are very light. An area of relatively slightly low pressure is noticeable off Ratnagiri which probably accounts for the decrease of rainfall in the north Konkan and which, however, may cause squally weather off the Konkan during the day.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and some showers in the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly in the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 19th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st, June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	67	..	0	0
Do. (18th)	80.1	79.9	67	..	0	—0.05
Jask	92.4	81.9	88	..	0	
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	90.1	83.4	84	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.7	87.6	46	..	0.48	0.18
Rawalpindi	102.6	77.9	34	..	0.41	—0.35
Lahore	106.7	75.1	41	..	1.09	0.42
Hissar	106.4	78.7	57	0.03	1.54	..
Ambala	104.7	80.1	53	..	0.93	0.03
Delhi	102.3	84.4	58	..	1.25	0.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.8	83.9	54	..	1.60	0 85
Mainpuri	103.5	82.4	57	..	0.40	—0.32
Jhansi	104.4	82.0	34	..	1.98	—0.45
Cawnpore	99.2	79.9	65	..	0.87	—0.89
Allahabad	101.8	79.8	67	..	0.32	—0.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.3	90.4	49	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	90.9	83.3	79	..	0.03	—0.15
Ajmer	106.2	84.6	36	..	0.15	—0.66
Jaipore	107.7	81.1	37	..	0.14	—0.65
Kotah	103.8	81.6	24	..	0.78	—0.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.6	81.2	62	0.10	0.10	—0.56
Dwarka	91.4	82.0	79	..	00.6	—0.78
Veraval	86.1	81.1	83	..	0	—2.01
Rajkot	104.1	80.8	67	..	0.01	—1.70
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	80.8	75	0.10	0.12	—2.15
Surat	98.5	83.7	74	..	0.08	—2.93
Ahmedabad	107.7	84.9	65	..	1.55	—0.74
Deesa	109.3	84.6	57	..	0.89	0.42
Neemuch	104.7	80.8	45	..	0.54	—0.70
Indore	105.2	83.1	55	..	0.19	—3.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.5	80.9	52	..	0.58	—2.29
Saugor	102.6	85.9	35	..	0.11	—2.02
Hoshangabad	105.3	83.2	41	..	0.80	—1.75
Khandaw	109.1	85.3	61	..	0	—2.65
Akola	100.6	85.6	56	..	0	—2.87
Amraoti	107.8	83.3	53	..	0.04	—3.72
Nagpur	107.4	78.6	54	..	1.16	—3.57
Chanda	101.3	78.0	77	1.42	2.33	—1.63
Raipur	100.7	81.0	63	..	1.18	—2.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	78.4	88	0.67	2.36	—7.79
Ratnagiri	88.9	77.1	87	0.19	0.76	—10.11
Mormugao	84.4	77.2	92	3.06	11.74	—9.74
Karwar	82.7	77.6	94	0.74	14.24	—12.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.2	76.8	78	00.9	0.14	—3.02
Ahmednagar	97.9	72.0	93	0.52	1.17	—2.66
Poona	90.2	67.9	82	1.67	2.44	—05.8
Sholapur	96.6	76.2	82	..	0.80	—2.63
Bijapur	92.2	73.3	76	..	1.09	—1.87
Belgaum	90.1	69.4	93	..	1.25	—4.03
Ahmedabad	97.9	76.1	83	0.19	0.19	—3.18
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.5	72.7	92	0.78	2.04	—0.92
Hyderabad	99.6	77.2	86	..	1.64	—1.35
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.6	76.4	82	1.38	11.48	—14.44
Calicut	82.2	75.1	92	0.75	9.94	—13.94
Cochin	87.4	74.7	85	0.69	9.63	—9.26
Colombo	87.3	79.7	83	..	3.77	—2 45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.3	83.5	49	..	0 17	—2.90
Bellary	95.3	77.2	58	..	4.38	2.96
Cuddapah	98.8	83.7	53	..	0.42	—1.46
Madras	103.1	84.9	53	..	0	—1.32
Bangalore	82.5	67.0	84	0.01	6.22	3.92
Coimbatore	90.6	73.4	81	..	2.72	1.59
Trichinopoly	100.1	80.6	60	..	1.06	0.18
Negapatam	102.6	83.3	62	..	0.57	— 0.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th June 1915, was 29.872 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. B. 13

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18.		
Kamakura Maru	Kewabura	Kobe
Chinkoa	Raddock	Karachi
June 19.		
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

June 19.		
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Orseolo	Chiesa	Calcutta

S. S. Kamakura Maru—The Japan Line setamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain T. Kewabura, arrived here on Friday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 21st May last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, arrived here on Friday evening from Karachi, with general goods on board.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Orseolo—The Venice Line setamer s. s. Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiesa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo on board.

Saturday, June 19th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
F. Homayun	Courteney	T. M. & Co
G. Ferrara	Feathers—Shaw	Wallace & Co
K. Akbar	March	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Sarasvati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bassano	Boxhall	J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
9 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
12 Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
15 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
16 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
4 Chinkoa	Raddock	M. M. & Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan Fraser	Mason	F. Finlay & Co.
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Kewabura	N. Y. K. & Co
Linga	Harvey	M. M. & Co
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—6 parcels assayes, 6 boxes bar gold, 8 boxes gold coin, 86 bars silver, 2 cases saffron, 5 boxes specie, 55 packages chalk, 2,900 casks 62 crates cement, 29 packages ivory, 11 packages French coffy, 14 cases tartaric acid, 6 cases carbolic acid, 6 kegs 1 cask critric acid, 49 bags pellitory roots, 4 cases chlorodyne, 5 cases 10 packages chemicals, 100 cases lime juice cordial, 90 casks lime juice, 6 drums disinfectant, 323 drums disinfectant fluid, 44 drums manesjuu chloride, 75 packages 98 cases medicine, 10 packages musical instruments, 20 cases boots and shoes, 20 cases menthol, 20 cases emulsion, 5 cases chochineal, 34 cases 3 hogsheads 1 cask wine, 50 cases 2 hogsheads whisky, 75 hogsheads ale, 1 package beer, 593 cases brandy, 50 cases rum, 2 cases 5 crates earthenware, 3 cases signal cartridges, 252 boxes cartridges 179 cases fuzees, 250 boxes shells filled, 50 packages safety fuses, 4 cases 8 packages leather, 1 cask iron nails, 4 cases zinc sheets, 205 barrels iron ore, 10 drums engine oil, 2 cases oil, 50 drums colza oil, 22 cases essential oil, 1 bundle brass, 135 cases marmulade, 104 cases confectionery, 1 case hams, 30 cases bottled fruits, 3 packages 12 bases bacon, 25 cases gin, 2 cases hams and bacon, 4 cases olives in bottles, 33 cases preserves, 5 packages cheese, 248 cases biscuits, 16 cases 14 packages chocolate, 3 cases tinned fish, 10 cases jam, 146 cases milk, 12 packages sauce, 84 casks vinegar, 93 cases pickles, 30 cases 30 drums varnish, 2,324 kegs 41 cases 70 drums 54 packages paint, 40 kegs red lead, 30 cases colour, 40 bales 6 cases paper, 148 packages 339 cases O. stores, 561 packages 147 cases provisions, 5 coils rope, 12 bales canvas, 2 cases cottons, 6 cases seeds 6 cases mustard, 10 casks tallow, 33 cases soap, 62 cases cut tobacco, 23 cases cigarettes.

ISLAND OF TRAGEDY.

FATE OF FRENCH COLONY OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The St. John's correspondent of "The Standard" wrote during mail week as follows:—

A possible outcome of the war, which is being closely considered here, is the abandonment by France of her territorial rights to the Miquelon Archipelago, off the south coast of Newfoundland. This little colony of three islets, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Langlade—best known as St. Pierre, because the town of 3,500 people, which is practically the whole colony, is located on that islet—has been for nearly 200 years the advanced base for the cod fishery prosecuted by the French on the Grand Banks.

Formerly the archipelago was a bone of contention between France and Britain, and frequently changed hands in the wars of a century ago; while the diplomatic dispute, which was left as a legacy, continued to disturb the Chanceries of Europe until ten years ago, when, under the Treaty of London in 1904 France accepted certain areas in return for surrendering her fishery rights on the west coast of Newfoundland. In February last every able-bodied man in the group was called to France under the conscription.

St. Pierre to-day probably presents the most tragic spectacle of any community on this side of the water. It is a town peopled with children, old men, and womenfolk. Industry, therefore, is virtually at a standstill, the people are reduced to an unexampled condition of depression, if not absolute poverty, and no alteration in their status is possible until the war ends. By that time it is probable that those who survive the struggle in Europe will probably be unwilling to return to St. Pierre to engage in fishing.

Newfoundland has all along refused to grant baiting concessions to the French, because of their competition in the markets where her people have sold their output, but each year has shown the French catch to be a less serious factor, and it is altogether probable that some means will be devised whereby this difficulty may be got over and the islets, which are now virtually valueless to France, may be transferred to Newfoundland, and eventually, if this Colony ever becomes part of Canada, included in the great federation of British provinces making up the Dominion.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarsenses. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. 180—2

Horlick's Malted Milk
An Ideal Travelling Companion
—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"
Automatic Cleaning arrangement.
Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof
No Smoke.
No Smell.
Simple throughout.
Reliable Construction.

Rs. 45 Net.
Adapted for use on Railway Stations by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.
An untrained servant can easily handle it.
No Complicated Mechanism.
POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Zenay No. 2.

SAVE MONEY
AND
BUY ALL YOUR
GROCERIES
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL STORES
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Opp. PYRKE'S.

ATANK NIGRAH MEDICINES
are
HONEST, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE.
Our warrant and reputation are behind every one of our preparations.
Why not try them?
Catalogue containing full information FREE on application.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar-India
and
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS DIAMONDS DIAMONDS

BUYING!

SELLING!!

ADVISING!!!

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

SURAJMAL LULLUBHAI & Co.

225-227, Kalkadevi Road
BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in
Diamonds, Pearls and all other Precious Stones.

All kinds of Jewelleries and Gold Ornaments always ready in stock and also made to order.

Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.

REPAIRS OF JEWELLERY MOST NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY EXECUTED.

Old Ornaments made into Latest Designs.

TELEPHONE NO. 2236.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS Ner-Vigor

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., ...ton, London.

CARE KILLED THE CAT

BUT Carelessness is responsible for a larger number of deaths due to a little neglected cough. Nip the cough in the bud by promptly taking **LYNSOLA**, the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots, instantly allaying any irritation in the bronchial tubes. It is an ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a Monkey before buying.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

MADON SONS & Co.,
(*The Original Madon's*)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, i delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE Rs. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.
N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BOGUS WILL IN A SAFE.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR A CAMBRIDGE MAN.

Charged with forging a document purporting to be the will of Ellis Merry, a Cambridge jobmaster, Clifton Oliver Stiles, a tailor, aged 28, was placed on trial at Cambridge on May 26.

It was alleged that the prisoner endeavoured to negotiate for the purchase of Merry's business, and a form of agreement was drawn up signed by Merry and two witnesses. Subsequently, so it was alleged, Stiles forged these signatures on a document and placed it in Merry's safe.

As a result of Stiles's subsequent behaviour Merry became suspicious, and examined the envelope. He found it to contain, not the agreement, but a false will drawn up so as to enable Stiles to become possessed of considerable small-house property comprising 54 houses. There were other bequests contained in the document.

Giving evidence, Merry stated that he saw the envelope containing the document about two days after he had signed the agreement for the purchase of the business. Stiles had told him that he had £2,000 of his own, and that a lady and gentleman who had brought him up would advance him a further £2,500 to complete the purchase. The names of these people were never given to witness.

MOTOR-CAR IN A DRIFT.

Subsequently, a motor-car drive was suggested, and witness took prisoner, together with Mrs. Merry and a Miss Holland, ostensibly to visit Stiles's friends, who were supposed to live at Hauxton, near Cambridge. The visit, however, had to be abandoned as the car stuck in a drift way and was extricated only with difficulty.

Afterwards the false will was discovered. Merry said that the signature was a very good imitation. He had already made his will. At the date inscribed on the false will he was not acquainted with the prisoner.

Miss Maud Holland, bookkeeper of Merry, stated that the signature on the false will was not in her handwriting.

Miss Constance Gentle said she recognised two letters to Merry as being in Stiles's handwriting, she having also had correspondence with the prisoner. She also stated that the attestation clause in the false will was in the prisoner's handwriting.

Mr. Frederick Henry Taylor described characteristics of the handwriting in letters from Stiles and in the will, which showed, he said, considerable similarity.

Defendant's counsel described the proceedings as a plot worthy of the "Family Herald," and not conceivable in real life. How could it be supposed that defendant could blunder so far as to represent Mrs. Merry and Miss Holland as witnessing a document, when they could at once prove forgery?

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and Mr. Justice Low passed sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

A LETTER SMUGGLED OUT OF BELGIUM

THE BAN ON NEWSPAPERS.

A correspondent sent to the "Manchester Guardian" during mail week the following extracts from a letter, smuggled out of Belgium, which he has just received:—

English newspapers are forbidden, and even German ones when their news is not quite favourable. We can only correspond with Holland by open postcard, and even then days elapse in transit; nor are we allowed to write to prisoners or internal persons there. Here we occasionally hear a ring at the door, and an officer applies for accommodation, accompanied by a Red Cross woman or other female. If you dare to complain you are charged with all sorts of "offences against the State." Up to this moment my house has escaped the insult, but nearly all my neighbours have had visits of this kind. However, we are all in good health. Flour now costs us 180 francs the 100 kilo (9d. a lb.)

If you like I will send you a weekly letter showing how we are treated here; it will come in useful for your strikers, for if the Germans get over to you the strikers will soon learn now to be submissive. A watchmaker here got ten days in prison the other day for keeping Greenwich time. At the frontier post of Welkenraadt the road is painted across in letters a yard long "New Germany"; the same thing at Chaudfontaine, the name of which is now "Warmbrunnein." They have constructed a new railway line between Tongres and Vise, cutting down the century-old trees and demolishing the houses; the *ligne de livage* a tTroisponts, near the (Aix) frontier, has been doubled within the past three months—we had made a study of this proposed work during the past ten years.

There are various German rogues going about making requisitions for Government uses, paying absurdly low prices and reselling at enormous profit to the military authorities. I myself had experience of one, and complained about the price to the War Minister in Brussels, who told me the man was a swindler; but I found out afterwards that the "swindler" had shared his profits with the Minister! A wretched fellow was caught selling the "Times" in the street a few days ago. An officer, pursuing, fired a revolver shot at him, and a soldier then finished him off with the bayonet. Still, we get foreign newspapers printed in Holland by the following ingenious means (better not described here.). Penalty for possessing them, one month in a fortress. A cafe where the waiter sold them was closed by official order for a month. If an officer shouts "Thives!" then everyone in a cafe is searched, and anyone found with written or printed matter against Germany in his possession is deported to Germany.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

LECTURE BY SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I., lectured on Thursday May 20, before the King's College East and West Society, on "The Place of India in the Empire." Dr. Caldicott presided, and among those present was Mr. Charles Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for India.

The Chairman introduced the lecturer as one of the first two native members of the Secretary of State's Council for India.

In the course of his remarks, Sir Krishna Gupta said that India in ancient days was divided into a large number of States, great and small, each under its own ruler. If any one of these rulers aspired to be proclaimed Emperor, he sent horses of a particular breed and mark through the realms of the other chiefs. By permitting such a horse to pass unchallenged, the chief acknowledged the supremacy of its owner; but if anywhere the horse was detained, that meant a declaration of war, and its owner had to fight and win before he could be acknowledged as Emperor. At that period the title carried nothing with it but hegemony, for no chief was deprived of his territory or power. Subsequently, however, the practice fell into disuse, and conquest became the recognised way of establishing empire. Asoka, who succeeded to the throne in 272 B.C., was the greatest of the emperors of the early period. To-day, after its long history, India was part of the British Empire—the greatest alike in extent and population which the world had ever contained. It covered a quarter of the surface of the globe, and its population exceeded a quarter of the human race. To its area India contributed roughly one-seventh, but India's proportion of the population was over 72 per cent. Without India the British Empire would be smaller in area than that of Russia, and have 300,000,000 fewer inhabitants. The imports and exports of India were a quarter in aggregate value of those of the United Kingdom, and far ahead of those of any other part of the Empire. Most of India's trade was done with the United Kingdom. India was also the training ground of Britain's best soldiers, Wellington and, afterwards, Lord Roberts being examples. India occupied a very important place in the British Empire from every point of view, and, indeed, was its corner-stone. On the other hand, the benefits she derived from the British connection were invaluable. British rule had made India safe from external attack and introduced peace and order within. It had covered the country with a network of railways and stimulated trade and commerce. Greater benefits still had been derived from English education and English literature, which had inspired the Indian mind with lofty ideals of citizenship and liberty. The English language was making communication possible between different races; it was the language of national and interprovincial congresses. No gratitude was too great for those benefactors of the people who had introduced English education into India. Of soldiers, Sir Krishna Gupta said, India had an almost limitless reserve on whom to draw for the needs of the Empire. What such soldiers could do had been shown in the present war. They were taking an honourable part in the great struggle on French and Belgian soil, as well as the burden of the fighting in other theatres of the war. The martial spirit of India was not confined to Sikhs, Pathans, and a few other races. Clive's sepoys were drawn from all parts of India, and it was with these that Tippoo was vanquished, the Mahrattas subdued, and the greater part of India brought under British rule.

Mr. Nicholson said that the lecturer had called India the corner-stone of the British Empire, but it was even more. One might look upon that Empire as a vast arch stretching from East to West, India being the centre.

Other speakers followed.

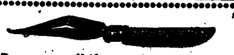
MRS. PANKHURST'S HOPES.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Mrs. Pankhurst, expressed satisfaction that at last we have a National Government representative of all parties in the State.

The W.S.P.U. were eager to render whatever war service they were called upon to perform. Just as the men of different political parties had fallen into line, so the women had but one thought, and that was how to strengthen the Executive and help the country. Mrs. Pankhurst expressed a strong hope that one of the first acts of the new Government would be to declare martial law and mobilize the whole country, both men and women. From her experience in addressing numerous recruiting meetings in London and the provinces, she believed the time ripe for it and that the country would welcome it. She is of opinion that this would smooth away all the friction, of which we have had too many unfortunate experiences, and would only make for national strength, as it has done in France. Mrs. Pankhurst hoped that the new Government are going to use women to a much greater extent than has hitherto been the case, and promised that whatever influence the organization which she directs carries will be used to induce other organizations of women to adopt the same attitude.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN



Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. Retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East.

WE HAVE THE RIGHT GOODS.

Waterproofs have been one of the main features of our Men's Wear section for many years and we are proud of the enormous yearly increase in our Waterproofs business. Value is like Talent, "it is bound to tell" and so the wonderful values offered by us have enabled us to boom this department despite war, shipping freights and other extra charges we have maintained all our old popular prices only one coat being slightly advanced in price.

THE MONSOON COAT

A light weight drab vulcanezed Coat. Suitable for city or office wear. All sizes in stock.

Our Price—**Rs. 4-14** Each.

THE EXCELSIOR CLOAK

Double Texture Paramatta, Black or Khaki, all seams sewn and solutioned.

Our Price **Rs. 7-15** Each.

THE GALEPROOF COAT

Light weight cambric with a layer of pure khaki rubber, Storm Cuffs.

Our Price **Rs. 10-8** Each.

THE STATESMAN CLOAK

Numerous styles, Black or Khaki, all seams sewn and solutioned.

Our Price **Rs. 11-15.**

THE TORMPROOF COAT

Drab or Black Vulcanized Canvas all seams and facings sewn. A Reliable Coat.

Our Price **Rs. 13-8.**

THE INVERNES CLOAK

Double Texture Khaki Paramatta, all seams sewn. Arm slings sword slit.

Our Price **22-8.**

THE ROOKWOOD COAT

Khaki Paramatta, sewn and strapped in every seam sidepockets.

Our Price **Rs. 21-8.**

Call in early, stocks are low already.

WHITEAWAY'S | The place where a man is known and his Tastes understood.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

Owing to the coincidence of the Whitsun holidays with the declaration of war by Italy, says the "Morning Post," it has been difficult to judge of the effect upon British shipping of having that country as an ally. There is, however, a revival in coal shipments from Great Britain owing to the fact that the necessity for obtaining a licence before the cargo can leave this country applies only to neutral countries, and Italy is no longer neutral. There will be an increased demand for steamers to convey these cargoes, and the rates of freight, which had already shown considerable improvement, on the imminence of Italy's entering into hostilities, should experience further accessions. It was expected that the freight rates from North America to Italy would rise, but there is no evidence so far that this will be the case. For a long time past immense quantities of grain have been imported into that country, and the Italian stores and granaries must be replete with cereals of every kind, although there have been many occasions when her grain merchants were not above suspicion of disposing of large consignments to German destinations. This was, after all, one of the advantages of her neutrality. When Italy's views became more pronounced stringent steps were taken to bring about a cessation of these transactions. No doubt, however, when the new season's grain is ready for shipment from America, Italy will be to the fore in her demand for steamers to carry her share. In the meantime her Government have commandeered a large number of Italian-owned vessels, a good proportion of which will be available for use as transports for expeditionary purposes. Italy's participation in the war is hardly likely to create any greater demand for steamers to trade to her ports than has existed for some time past, as she has obtained vessels freely for every purpose, shipowners never having regarding themselves as being in any danger when trading to her ports.

CONGESTED ITALIAN PORTS.

Indeed, so great has been the volume of trade that her principal importing centres have been in a state of congestion, more or less acute, for months past. The only effect of war which has been evidenced so far is a certain tendency on the part of shipowners to avoid Italian ports until this has been cleared off, as they fear detention in discharging owing to scarcity of labour by reason of men being called to the colours. This may easily result in higher rates of freight having to be offered in order to induce steamers to risk being detained longer than is already the case. At the same time if the majority of cargoes are consigned to the Government and discharged under its auspices, as is the case in France, there is not likely to be much cause for complaint. The rates which are at present being offered for steamers to load in North America during June have shown no material change for some weeks past. For coals 45s. to 46s. per ton would be paid. There is, however, one particular inquiry which will pay something like 48., but this is a case of non-fulfilment of contract by an American coal shipper. He has been unable to supply the necessary steamer, and the colliery is chartering against him. The colliery will take a steamer at the cheapest rate they can and subsequently proceed against the shipper for the difference. In spite of these special circumstances, this order may easily have considerable effect in raising the market. For grain the rates offered at 8s. per quarter for oats and 10s. for wheat, from the Northern United States to any West Italian port, Genoa (where the congestion is particularly bad). From the Gulf of Mexico another shilling per quarter might be had. The effect of Italy's declaration of war upon the shipment of coal from the United Kingdom was immediate. The rate to Genoa or to Leghorn has risen to the extent of 7s. 6d. per ton within the last five days, and a further rise is expected. This will probably take away a number of steamers which were contemplating going across to America in ballast. The result may conceivably be a shortage of vessels available for the transport of coal from North to South America, and the resulting competition for steamers should eventually benefit the shipowners.

At the Baltic Exchange on Tuesday a meeting of the members was held on the floor of the Room after the conclusion of the day's business, and a patriotic speech was made by the Chairman, welcoming Italy to the cause of the Allies. The Italian flag was unfurled amid the greatest enthusiasm, and all joined in singing the first two verses of the British National Anthem. An Italian member of long standing was forcibly placed upon the rostrum, whence he made a speech suitable to the occasion.

ECONOMIC LIFE IN GERMANY.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft, of Berlin, have published and circulated with their annual report an account of economic life in Germany during the war, supplemented by an appendix containing the main ordinances of financial and economic import passed since the beginning of August—*i.e.*, the Acts suspending specie payments, establishing loan offices, moratorium decrees, control of bankrupt estates, trading with the enemy etc. This appendix is useful as, though extremely ill-arranged, the enactments being grouped neither chronologically nor according to their subject, it enables one to some extent to check the report. Thus it is stated in the report that no moratorium regulations were promulgated in Germany; but the appendix refutes this, for it contains a series of enactments authorising the "prolongation of terms for bills of exchange," at first for six days, then for three months, on October 22nd for a further three months, and again on January 18th. The narrative, which together with the documents is in English, gives a picture designed to prove that "however deeply German economic life may be affected in some of its branches, the general condition is such that there can be no economic consideration which would make a curtailing of the war necessary for Germany." "The unbiassed observer will recognise that German economic life is far removed from a collapse, owing to the inherent strength which bore the trial imposed on it by the totally unexpected outbreak of this universal war." Germany was, like other countries, helped by the fact that in August money was easy; the curve of prosperity had begun to decline. The unavoidable shrinkage of currency, which produced at first something like a panic, was met by the issue of Darlehnskassenscheine. The total issued—1,317 million marks on December 31st—had fallen by the end of January to 744 million marks. The money market is "still easy," a result "obtained to a certain extent at the expense of a certain limitation of economic production and by the result of the reduction in dealings in Stock Exchange securities." The Stock Exchange is still closed and, the number of new investments "much smaller than normally," while the "restriction of German oversea trade" limited the demand for credit. Industry is dominated by war "konjunktur." Thus the coal output of the Rheinisch-Westfalisches Syndicate fell from over 8¾ million tons in July to 5¾ in November, and the total coal shipments (rail and water) from nearly 7 to 3¾ million tons. The crude iron output fell from 1 1/2-million tons (July) to 788,956 (November). "Statistics for machine industry are lacking altogether." The electrical industry suffers particularly from "a want of overseas export"; 28.2 per cent. of textile hands were unemployed at the end of August, only 4.9 per cent. at the end of November, thanks to Army orders, which likewise occupy the leather trade. Building the chemical and paper industry, printing, and toy trade have all had to suffer. No Customs statistics have been published. The danger of shipping along trade routes has crippled a part of Germany's seaborne trade, and also greatly reduced the imports of raw material and the exports of manufactured goods.....Doubtless the reduction of exports signifies damage to economic life, but this cannot ruin it." The food supply, thanks to Government control, is declared to give ground for no anxiety. A more than average 1915 harvest is officially predicted.—"The Economist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	*10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports		23,000
Mid Americans		5.35d
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.65d
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) July	..	9.54
" " Oct.	..	9.93
New York Official noon call July	..	9.54
" Oct.	..	9.92
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	..	9.28
" " Oct.	..	9.68

* Sales include 4,000 bales sold late yesterday

Liverpool, June 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" Sales of East Indian	..	..
" Imports		10,000
Mid. Americans		5.36d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.65d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.23	5.23
June-July	5.23	5.23
July-Aug.	5.26	5.26
Aug.-Sept	5.35	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.43	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.64	5.64
March April	5.72	5.72
May June.	5.79	5.79

Liverpool, June 19th.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DILIVERY PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.24	5.22
June-July	5.24	5.22
July-Aug.	5.27	5.25
Aug.-Sept	5.36	5.34
Sept.-Oct.	5.44	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.49
Nov.-Dec.	..	5.55
Jan.-Feb.	5.66	5.65
March-April	5.74	5.73
May-June	5.80	5.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.23	5.24
June-July	5.23	5.24
July-Aug.	5.26	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.36
Sept.-Oct.	5.43	5.44
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.51
Jan.-Feb.	5.64	5.66
March-April.	5.72	5.74
May-June	5.79	5.80

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.24	5.23
June-July	5.24	5.22
July-Aug.	5.27	5.25
Aug.-Sept.	5.36	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.44	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.66	5.65
Mar. April	5.74	5.74
May-June	5.80	5.80

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Liverpool, June 18th.

The Manchester cloth market is dull and slow. Yarns have a fair demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 18th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export		5,000
" Forwarded		72,000
" Imports		145,000
" Stock		1,793,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 19th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	14,920,000
American Visible Supply	4,323,000
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export.....	..
East Indian Stock	50,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,400
East Indian Actual Export.....	900
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation.....	..
American Afloat.....	120,000
East Indian Afloat	37,000
Total Afloat.....	173,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 18th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95d.
F. G. "	4.10d.
Fine "	4.25d.
Good Oomra "	4.45d.
F. G. " "	4.60d.
Fine " "	4.75d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45d.
Fine " "	4.75d.
Good Broach	4.90d.
F. G. "	5.05d.
Fine "	5.20d.

London, June 19th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95d
F. G. "	4.10d
Fine "	4.25d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.45d
F. G. "	4.60d
Fine "	4.75d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.75d
Good Broach	4.90d
F.G. "	5.05d
Fine "	5.20d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York July	9.54
Previous closing price	9.53
Futures at New York Oct.	9.92
Previous closing price	9.91
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.12
Previous price	9.25
Futures at New Orleans July	9.26
Previous price	9.28
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.66
Previous price	9.67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.60
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	51,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to France and Continent	39,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	915,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	564,000

New York, June 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York July	9.52
Previous closing price	9.54
Futures at New York Oct.	9.92
Previous closing price	9.92
Spot Cotton at New York	9.65
Previous price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.12
Previous price	9.12
Futures at New Orleans July	9.23
Previous price	9.26
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.66
Previous price	9.66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rice caused by Indian Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅞
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
" 7 day market loans	1⅛
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	£500,000

The sum of £400,000 has been earmarked for Argentine £75,000 previously earmarked, has been released.

London, June 18th.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	26.03

London, June 19th.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.03
Bar Silver Spot	23⅜
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅞
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
" 7 day market loans	1⅛
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about .. .. ..£	565,000

The sum of £684,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 17th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	21/9
July	21/6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	21/1½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½
Linseed, Calcutta, June July. Sellers	54

London, June 18th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July. Sellers	51/6
Wheat Bombay White. June-July. Sellers	52/3
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July. Sellers	51/3
TONE:—Dull.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July. Sellers	51/9
TONE:—Dull.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July. Sellers,	51/6
TONE:—Dull.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July. Sellers	51/3
TONE:—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian— Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

Karachi Barley	34/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	55/3
Linseed, Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-Ship, nominal	57/

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid	48/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81¾
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal.	13¼
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Engiish Best Selected Copper	95¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Hard Spelter—Nominal	70

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/6¾
Ceylon Rubber July-Sept.	2/5¾

London, June 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	51/6
TONE:—Weak.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	51/9
TONE:—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July Sellers	51/6
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	51/3
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat Bombay WhiteJune-July Sellers	52/3
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July Sellers.	51/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Karachi Barley	34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—June-July Sellers.	51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. June-July Sellers.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid and Sellers.	49

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81¾
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal ..	13¼
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	95½
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Hard Spelter 70 Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal— Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/6¾
Ceylon Rubber July-September	2/5¾

BOMBAY MARKET.

Owing to Holiday the Bombay Markets were closed on Saturday.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY SILVER ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday at Hirabag, near Cowasji Patel Tank, Mr. Bhagat Gordhundas Ranchoddas occupying the chair. Among those present were Mr. Narayandas Manordas, Mr. Kukalbhai Jumkharam, Mr. Manilal Shamuldas, Mr. Gopiram Bhagatram, Mr. Bansilalji Abhisvand and many other prominent members of the commercial community.

Mr. Nathmal H. Choradia, the Hon. Secretary, in welcoming them all on the happy occasion of a united meeting of all merchants concerned in the trade, said that they had met there in complete accord so far as the trading community was concerned; but they were a little apprehensive owing to the adverse circumstances created by the war.

The speaker then quoted Professor H. Stanely Jevon's speech which summarized all the economic effects of the present war upon India.

The speaker then said a few words about the "Punchayati" the well-known Marwadi Association that had existed for five decades, nay, half a century, in their cosmopolitem city, for the purpose of arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the business. The Punchayati then was changed into the Panch Shroff Marwari Association, in which Silver Regulations were recast and reformed. In the business of silver, the hands of the Panch Shroff Marwari Association were strengthened by some managers of banks and by leading merchants pioneering the precious work, such as Sir Shapurji Bharucha and others.

The speaker then quoted figures from the Quinquennial Report on the import of gold and silver as published by the authorities; and said that he could not draw conclusions therefrom, because they would be drawn by their own shrewd and sagacious judgment.

The formation of the Bombay Silver Merchants' Association had been a valuable asset in the market of silver. The first auspicious moment for the happyy co-operation of merchants dealing in silver was brought about by Messrs. Bansilal Aberchand and other leading firms. That was the first general meeting held for duly celebrating the occasion.

Several other addresses were made in English and Hindi regarding the silver problem in Bombay.

The President, in the course of his speech, thanked all those present for electing him as chairman, and wished every success to the Panch Shroff Marwari Association in their beneficial work in general and to the silver and gold merchants in particular. In silver trade Chowksi and Marwari Shroffs who had worked hand in hand and introduced many improvements and facilities in the trade.

The meeting dispersed after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

At yesterday's Share Market the jute shares opened with a buoyancy and full rates were paid for favourite stocks. A fair volume of business passed but towards the close there was less activity in evidence and slightly lower rates were accepted by sellers. Tea and coals were neglected.

The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 223, 224, 225-8, 223; Auckland (ord) 126; Barnagore (ord) 94-8, 95-8, 94; Belvedere (ord) 171 to 174; Clive (ord) 77-8, 78; Dalhousie (ord) 143, 164, 160; Delta 245, 248; Empire (ord) 14-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 275 to 285; Fort William 72-8, 73-8, 74, 74-8; Howrah (ord) 156 to 159; Hooghly (ord) 19-8, 19-12, 20; Kamarhatty (ord) 204, 205, 207; Kelvin (ord) 187 to 190; Kinnison (ord) 321; Lawrence (ord) 166; Northbrook (ord) 14-12, 15, 15-4; Reliance (ord) 146, 147, 148; Soorah (ord) 117, 118, 119.

Tea:—East India 113, 114; Hattikhira 32, 32-4; Lohaghur 55-4; Loobah 64, 65.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1775; Calcutta Ice 12-8; Carew and Co. 82.

Government paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93-8 to Rs. 93-9, and small lots were done at Rs. 93-10 to Rs. 93-11.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

At the Calcutta Share Market on Saturday, although a fair trade in jute mill shares took place on the opening of the market at steady rates the strength of the position was not maintained, lower prices being quoted at the close. There were indications pointing to a reduction in the level of the share values being engineered by an inner clique of dealers which may affect the prices for a few days. In other directions there was not much doing.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Teetulmuri 11-12.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 123, 122; Belvedere (ord) 174, 175, 176; Clive (ord) 77/8, 78; Dalhousie (ord) 159/8, 160-/2; Delta (odr) 244, 245, 246; Fort Gloster (ord) 290; Howrah (ord) 157/8, 158/8; Kamarhatty (ord) 200, 201; Kelvin (ord) 188, 189.

Tea:—East India 113; Tirrihannah 25/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bowreah Cotton (ord) 150, 151; India General (ord) 136.

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent. Government paper was quoted Rs. 93/8 to Rs. 9.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on May 27th say:—

GOLD.

This week there is again a balance of gold movements in favour of the Bank of England. The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 20th, £626,000 in bar gold.
May 26th, £913,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
May 20th, £504,000 in foreign gold coin.
May 20th, £56,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
May 22nd, £37,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
May 26th, £125,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.

During the week the net increase was £817,666.

The output of Rhodesia for April 1915 was £315,541, as compared with £299,686 for March 1915, and £295,907 for April 1914.

It is stated that Yens. 15,000,000 in gold have been shipped from Japan since the beginning of the year. The bulk of this has gone to the United States of America.

SILVER.

The market has been quiet and dull; buyers have not shown much inclination to come forward.

Enquiry from the Indian Bazaars is but slight. It would appear as if 'bull' operators had laid up as much as they are disposed to hold at present.

Their holdings have not been built up from purchases in this market alone; fairly substantial supplies have been drawn from China and elsewhere.

America has placed a fair amount on the market daily at current rates, but there is no pressure to sell from that quarter.

The price remained at 23 9/16d. on the 21st and 22nd instant, rose to 23 5/8d. on the 25th the next working day and then eased 1/16d. each day to 23¼d. to-day.

An Indian Currency Return for May 22nd, gave details as follow in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation. 60. 94.
Reserve in Silver Coin, 31, 55.
Gold Coin and Bullion, 7, 74.
Gold in England. 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 7,100 bars, as compared with 5,200 last week.

A shipment of 200,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. std.
May 21, 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 22, 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 25, 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 26, 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 27, 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average of the above, 23.562 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

BURMA OIL CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 19.

A profit of £14,11-279 is shown in the business of the Burma Oil Co., for the year ending March 31st, £13.371 was provided for increased depreciation, £80,000 for field reserve fund, £2,00,000 to general reserve and there was a distribution of 21½ per cent. for the year, £72,800 was carried forward, while £7,312 is set aside as first instalment against the damage done by the Emden to the Company's property at Madras and £14,666 is contributed to the War Relief Funds.

ENEMY FIRMS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

It is understood that the liquidation of a number of enemy firms in Calcutta is approaching conclusion and they will be closed down shortly under Section 6 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order.

REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT WHEAT RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

On the 10th instant the Government of India announced reductions of prices for wheat purchases for Karachi, and stated that a further announcement in regard to Bombay and Calcutta prices would subsequently be made.

The Government of India have now reduced the price of wheat for Bombay and Calcutta to Rs. 4-10-9 a maund. With the continued fall in the world's prices, it is probable that further reductions may be necessary.

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct that section 7 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act will come into force with effect from 1st July.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Exparte Decree against 2nd Defendant.

203-15—Motichand & D Messrs. Balchand Agarchand a firm v. Fulchand Maturmal a firm & anr Captain & V.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

735-11—Ragh N & Co Bai Mani wtdow & ors v. Bapulal Amratlal & ors In Person.

699-14—Matu J & M The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. in Liquidation v. Gopal Wasadeo & Co. a firm Craigee B & C.

Suits for Hearing and final Desposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard. 8-4-15.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

S C 661-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsula Steam Navigation Co, Ld, v. Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti, Part Heard, 8-11-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors Raghavaya N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

308-12—Mulla & Mulla Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell & ors Ard H D & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

576-13—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai K Ahmad L & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander & ors Tyabjee D. & Co. As. Part Heard 15-3-15.

30-15—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabjee D & Co.

97-15—Little & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr. Bhaishanker K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors Raghavaya N. & Co. M K R B & Co, Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15—Rustomji and G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm Motichand and D.

380-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors Mans. H M & Co. Mulji and Th. Moti Chand and D.

1193-13.—Khunderao L & M. Tarachand Panalal and ors v. Messrs Waghji Walabhdas & Co, a firm, & anr, Madhowji K & C, Surajmal & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

(Continued on page 6.)

HOSPITAL WORK AT ALEXANDRIA.

ITS GREAT UTILITY.

The following note on the working of the working of the Bombay Presidency General Hospital at Alexandria has been published for general information:—

This hospital was entirely furnished and equipped from the Bombay Presidency. It was placed under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S., late Civil Surgeon of Poona, assisted by Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., who had also recently served in Poona, and Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., lately Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, together with a staff of 12 young Indian doctors, to whom the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the I.M.S. was granted and sixteen nursees. The subordinate staff was also entirely drawn from this Presidency. The equipment of the Hospital was furnished by the Womens' Branch of the Presidency War Fund. The Hospital was despatched to Egypt in the beginning of January. It was intended for the treatment of Indian sick and wounded from the troops in France and Egypt. Owing however to the establishment of hospitals in England for the Indian wounded, where they were treated until they could return to the front, or until they could stand the journey to India, and owing to the feebleness of the Turkish attack upon Egypt, there were very few Indians to be tended in that country, and these were amply provided for in the hospital provided by the Indian Government. At first therefore the Bombay Presidency Hospital, which was established in the Ramleh Casino at San Stefano near Alexandria, a large and suitable building, had comparatively little to do. Soon, however, work came plentifully to hand though not in the exact direction orginally intended. The retention of the large Australian and New Zealand contingents in Egypt naturally entailed a considerable amount of sickness. At the request of the General Officer Commanding in Egypt, Australian and New Zealand sick were gladly admitted into the Bombay Hospital, and a considerable number of cases were treated. A further use for the Hospital was found when a large French force was assembled at Alexandria preparatory to the Allies' attack upon the Dardanelles. This force consisted of troops from France and of African troops from Algiers, Morocco and Senegal. Acting far from their original bases, the hospital accommodation for these troops was naturally insufficient, and the Military authorities requested that the Bombay Hospital should be opened for cases from the French forces. This necessitated an increase in the number of beds from 500 to 600, and an increase of staff. The former staff had been barely sufficient for the number of cases previously contemplated, drawn from the same force, and speaking the same language; it was clearly inadequate for an increased number drawn different armies and of various races.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The increased cost of mentenance would also be considerable. In view, however, of the service to be rendered to the Allied cause, the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Fund gladly agreed to the use demanded of this Hospital, on the understanding that responsibility for the expenses over the establishment originally entertained and the dieting of the French soldiers would be accepted by the military authorities. Colonel Smith was authorized to recruit additional hospital attendants from the Syrian refugees in Alexandria, who knew French and some of whom had some medical training. The additional equipment of linen required was sent by the Womens' Branch from Bombay. Before the departure of the allied force from Egypt, a considerable number of French sick had been treated in a manner which received the commendation, after a visit to the Hospital, of General D'Amade, Commanding the French forces. It has been, however, since the attack on the Dardanelles that the Hospital has attained its full usefulness. There have been throughout most of May about 580 cases at a time in the Hospital of whom about 520 have been French and about 60 Australasians. These numbers of course represent a much larger total of admissions, since cases fit for removal are sent as rapidly as possible to the inland hospitals at Cairo. In addition to the Australians and New Zealanders, and the French, Turcos, and Senegalese, who have formed the bulk of the cases, men from the British and Indian Armies and the British and Russian Navies have been treated in the Hospital since its establishment. The calls made upon the Women's Branch for the supply of linen, etc., for the patients have naturally been great; but they have been adequately and promptly met. The Hospital has therefore been of so great service that the expenditure incurred on account of it appears to have been fully justified.

LORD HARDINGE'S EXTENSION

SIMLA MEETING EXPRESS GRATITUDE

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

A meeting of the citizens of Simla was held this evening under the presidency of the Nawab Fatteh Ally Khan of Lahore to express their gratitude to His Majesty's Government for having prolonged the tenure of office of H. E. Lord Hardinge and to the latter for having agreed to the extension.

The president, who spoke in Urdu, in the course of his speech said:—His Excellency is subjecting himself to a heavy self-sacrifice. The worries and onerous responsibilities of the last few years, coupled with the heavy private sorrows and bereavements are in themselves quite enough to spatter the strongest constitution. It can, therefore, be with no "light heart", as His Excellency has himself been pleased to put it, that he has consented to the prolongation of his term of office. A high sense of duty stopping at no sacrifice in the critical times through which the Empire is passing, coupled with a single regard for the universal wishes of the Indian peoples, whose cause his Excellency has been so manfully upholding and advocating, must have been among the potent factors which determined his Excellency's judgment in this difficult matter. For this the Indian peoples cannot be sufficiently grateful. It is our earnest prayer that this extension of his Excellency's term of office may prove a source of blessing both to the Empire and to our country, synchronising towards its termination with the complete destruction of the fell enemy, who is so ruthlessly and in open defiance of all morality disturbing the general peace of the world.

Two resolutions were put to the meeting from the chair and adopted amidst cheers. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

BOMBAY E. I. ASSOCIATION'S MESSAGE

The following message of congratulations was sent by the Hon. Dr. D. A. de Monte, President of the Bombay East Indian Association:—

The Bombay East Indian Association, on behalf of the community it represents expresses considerable gratification at the extension of Lord Hardinge's viceroyality and begs to tender its best thanks to his Excellency for accepting the same.

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION.

The following message of congratulation was sent by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay:—

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, I beg to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy the feelings of keen satisfaction with which this city has received the news of the extension of his Excellency's term of office, and the assurance it contains of a continuation of his great services to the country and the Empire.

The following reply was received:—

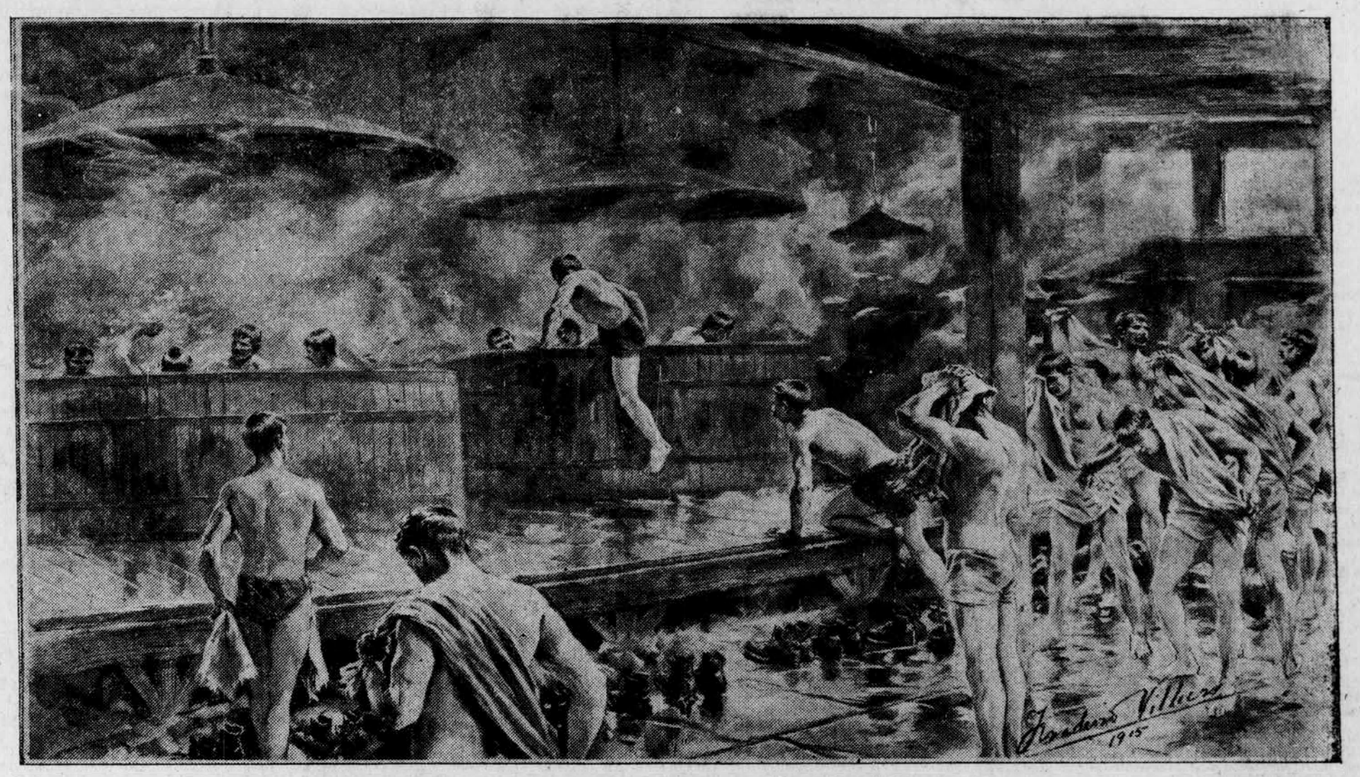
The Viceroy desires me to send you his warm thanks for your kind message regarding the extension of his term of office.

JAINS' CONGRATULATIONS.

Seth Jivanlal Panalal has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of the Jain Association of India of which he is the President:—

"The Jain Association of India beg most respectfully to offer their hearty congratulations to H. E. the Viceroy on his birthday, and pray to God that he may live for many years. The Jain Association join the people of India in sharing the pleasure and satisfaction which they feel at the extension of his Excellency's term of office, and regret that this extension is not of a longer period, as it was necessary for the welfare of the people of India.

EMERGENCY BATH TUBS.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

Our soldiers enjoying a hot bath in a brewery, the vats being used as bath tubs.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 19.

The Special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case concluded the examination of the accused yesterday.

Kishan Das and Wiskha Singh of Dadher denied all prosecution allegations except that the latter stopped for a night at Amritsar on his return from America. He ascribed his implication and discovery of pistols in his house to the machinations of the police.

Puran Singh, a student or Ludhiana (age 15 years) admitted that he had copied out part of a paper which contained seditious poems at Sucha Singh's request, who expressed anti-Government views. He denied all other allegations and said that he had himself reported to the police of the bomb explosion at his house. Sucha Singh might have brought the bomb.

Mangal Singh and Roda Singh denied every allegation.

THE YUGANTAR ASHRAM.

Kartar Singh, being recalled, again made a long statement in which he admitted that he was acquainted with Har Dyal and worked with him in the Yugantar Ashram. He was present at Astoria and other meetings but their proceedings were not from the American standpoint seditious. These only related to the grievances of Indians outside India. He spoke at one of the meetings. On coming back to India, which he reached in September last, his object was to establish an Ashram in this country also on the lines of Yugantar Ashram but suited to Indian legal requirements. At the same time his instructions were to bring out a paper secretly if the meetings about Indian disabilities were treated as seditious by the Government of India. He had been promised help of other co-workers from the Yugantar Ashram. Accused was present at the Ladhowal and Badhowal meetings on 17th and 23rd November, 1914, and explained in what sense they could be called meetings. He had always suspected Nawab Khan as a Government spy and they carefully avoided saying anything incriminating in his presence. He repudiated the charge that he had either suggested attacks on railway stations or promoted rebellious designs. All that he and his friends were trying for was to start a newspaper to air Indian grievances, for which they wanted co-operation of a man from Bengal who lived with them at Amritsar and Lahore and was called either Satish Chandra or Satinder Chander.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

Shown the photo of Rash Behari, Bose, the accused recognised it as that of the man in question. He went to various cantonments in the United Provinces, but not to seduce the troops from their loyalty, his object being to ascertain what effect their deputation had had on the Indian troops, which they had sent from Canada to the British Premier, the Viceroy and also Indian troops—a deputation that had cost them a great deal. He was one of the party that committed the Sahnewal and the Mansuran dacoities and admitted having harangued the crowd on one of two occasions by expressing socialist views. Their sole object was to collect funds for the projected newspaper. He admitted his stay at house No. 1, Lahore for the purchase of cloth for making flags and added that the flag was the sign of the Yugantar Ashram and they desired originally to make only a flag. He denied having in any way assisted in the manufacture of bombs.

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

In their afternoon sitting the Commissioners yesterday framed and read out to 29 accused the charges under various sections of Indian Penal Code and Explosives Act for conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor, abetment of mutiny by soldiers, attempt to seduce the troops, publication of seditious and inflamatory literature, collection of men, money, arms, munitions, bombs, and chemicals, manufacture of bombs and commission of dacoities, some resulting in murder. All the accused pleaded not guilty. The remaining 32 will be charged to-day. The Commissioners expressed their willingness to admit three of the accused ((Kahr Singh, Kishan Das Uksaduk, and Naurang Sing) to bail of Rs. 500 each.

LAHORE, June 20.

On the 19th June the Special Commissioners, who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case, framed charges against all the remaining accused excepting two as was done on the previous day. One man (Dalip Singh) was charged only with participating in the Rabhon dacoity and the exact framing of the charge against the other, Bhai Parmanand, is still under consideration. All the accused pleaded not guilty. With reference to those charged with conspiracy Ragunath Sahai contended that they were entitled to know the names of other members of the conspiracy whether they have been charged or not. The point was overruled but the Government Advocate promised to show the counsel the list of conspirators who were not accused in the present case.

The accused have been directed to file lists of their witnesses on Tuesday next and when the Commissioners return to Lahore to resume their work on the 5th July the defence evidence will be gone into.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

A NEW INDIAN JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 19.

The following press communique has been issued:—

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras vice the Hon. Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair granted leave.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is a vakil of 23 years' standing, having been enrolled in 1894 after a distinguished academic career He served his apprenticeship under the late Mr. Willie Grant, when Crown Prosecutor, and very early in his career was associated with him in conducting important criminal cases, in which his services were commended to Government for special recognition. Subsequently he worked as junior to the late Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Mr. T. Krishnaswamy Iyer and Mr. P. R. Sundara Iyer, and also Sir S. Subramania Iyer. All bore testimony to his legal attainments and powers of advocacy. With the elevation of his seniors to the bench, he acquired the bulk of their practice, and he has occupied for several years a leading place at the High Court bar. Although Mr. Iyengar has not taken very active part in politics, he has always been a consistent supporter of all public movements. He has the reputation of being a man of sound judgment and sober views. He was recently elected a Fellow of the Madras University by the registered graduates, being returned at the top of the poll.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council meets on the 7th September.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Brownrigg resigns the Civil Service. Lieut.-Colonel Melville, I.M.S., reverts to the United Provinces.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. G. Law, C.S., is confirmed in the Political Department. Mr. S. M. Fraser has eight months' extension of leave. Lieut.-Colonel Archer officiates as Agent, Baluchistan, vice Sir John Ramsay granted one month's leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Mitra officiates as Controller, Central Provinces.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O. E. Williamson replaces Mr. Carr on the Tea Cess Committee.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry, Commandant Simla Volunteers, becomes honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy, vice Sir Henry Burt. Mr. E. S. Deane is gazetted 2nd Lieutenant, Indian Army. Major W. Miller, B. N. W. Railway, has been given the volunteer officer's decoration.

The following gentleman are appointed to Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be 2nd Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch):—P. F. B. Hickey, A. J. Moore, O. A. Harman, A. C. Flower, L. E. Jahans, V. P. Wainwright, W. P. Hales, A. J. F. Millar, H. F. Berkeley, F. C. Davies, P. R. C. Williamson, H. R. Harróp, A. D. Kickie, R. McCombe, B. F. Tresham, E. W. A. Price, R. N. D. Smith, H. McPherson, T. A. Inglis, R. J. Wilkinson.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sir Robert Gales becomes Chief Engineer with the Railway Board vice Mr. Woodside.

CAUSE LIST.

(Continued from page 5.)

641-14.—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand, a firm, M K R B & Co.

45-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B & Co.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ltd, and ors, M K R B & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14—Madhowji K & Ch Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

1339-14—Mulla & Mulla Dallaparta & Patell a firm v. Vorah Kamroodin Alibhoy & ors Matu J & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

189-15—Madh K & Ch Damodardas Vandravandas v. Devidas Vaudravandas Edg G W & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Part Heard, 17-4-15, Payne and Co. Matubai J. & M.

For Further directions and Costs on Conr's Report.

1223-13.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla & Co, a firm, v Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji & G.

Long Causes.

443-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

914-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors. Jehangir G. & B. Wadia G. & Co. M. K. R. B. & Co. Unwalla P. & P. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1024-14—Unwalla P. and P. Meherbai v. Pestonji Dinsha Khan and ors. Jehangir G. and B. Wadia G. and Co. M. K. R. B. and Co. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P & P, Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors, Jehangir G and B, Wadia G & Co, M K

209-14.—Jehangir G & B, Ladkabai, Widow v. Navivahu, Widow and anr, Madhowji K & C.

477-14—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Messrs. Rambillas and Co. a firm v. Parappa Paled a firm Captain and V.

481-14—Captain and V. Parappa Paled a firm v. Rambillas and Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

820-14—Sunderdas and Co. Ratansey Premji and anr. v. Harsey Hemraj Kanga and S.

1000-14—M. K. R. B. and Co. Alli Mahomed Camruddin and anr. v. T. M. Pardhy and ors. Captain and V.

793-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Bai Kasibai widow v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow Mulla and M.

1117-14—Little and Co. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. v. Raghunthdas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

1172-14—Unwalla P. and P. Bomanji Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Bejonji Mehta Edgelow G. W. and Co.

1318-14—Mans H M & Co Attarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj a firm Daph F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

300-14—Wadia G & Co Perojbai widow v. Bomanji Framji Wadia & ors R B & Co Un P. P. Dhunjishaw & B Payne & Co.

584-15—Matu J & M Jaffer Hirjee Allarakhia v. Amir Saheb Mahomed Alli Kajee & anr Payne & Co.

For Consent Decree.

1387-14—Payne & Co Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai v. Bai Pirojbai Wadia G & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

859-14—Patell & Ez. Deborah Esther Somake v. Barook Joseph Henry Somake.

1008-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Deoram Keshowji Khambatta & Co.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Cause.

1180-14—Pandya & Co or a pauper Nanalal Parbhudas v. Goolam Hoosein Dawoodbhai Mehta D & L Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

632-14—Matu J & M The Bombay Banking Co., Ltd. in Liquidation v. Vishnu Krishna Karve.

Long Causes.

In the Re-Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in re the Ginning Pool at Sheagon Little & Co. Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v. The New Mofussil Company Ltd. Respondents Craword B and Co. Notice 8-2-15.

In Re Indian IX of 1899 and in rethe Pressing Pool at Sheagon.

1216-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, Ard. H D & Co.

1210-14.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd. Mulji Dullabhji Ved and anr. Amin & D, Mulji & Th.

754-14.—Tyabji D Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Devidas Vandravandas and ors, Edge G W & Co.

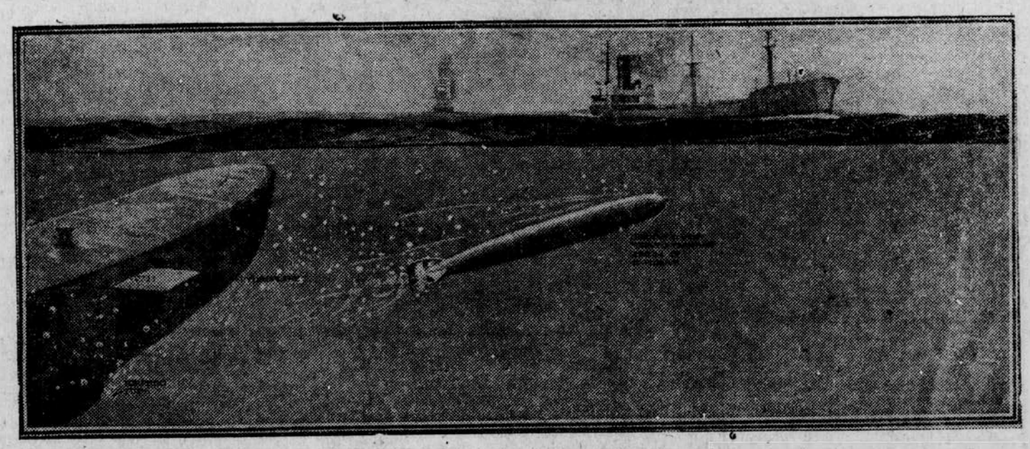
363-14.—Khmid L & M, Jeta Khuma and ors v. Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R & D.

240-14.—Ragh N & Co. Radhabai, widow, v. 789-14—Surajmal & Co Gangadhar Jagannath Shirodkar v. Guni Naikin Mulgaonrarin Mans. H M & Co., For Postponement.

1166-14—Payne & Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v. Alli Noormahomed Little mahomed Little and Co)

1266-14—Rustomji & G Khatizabai v. Bibaubai widow & ors Mulla & Mulla.

DISCHARGING A TORPEDO.



The bow of the submarine can be seen to the left of the diagrammatic sketch. The latest type German torpedo has just left her starboard tube and is careering away at near-misses its mark.

ly forty miles an hour. As the tubes are fixed, the whole boat has to be turned, and is conned through the periscope (in this case) until the correct position has been attained, when the torpedo is fired by the commander from his position in the working chamber. The torpedo itself costs from £750 to £1,000, an expensive weapon if it

HALT!

Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manage and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our prices. It will astound you.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Tel. Wellington Cyclists.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Palace of Varieties Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m., at Edwards Theatre. The London Costume Comedy Co.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.
P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental with China and Australian Mails, due 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting. Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BOYCE—On June 11th, at Menghyr, wife of C. L. Boyce, a daughter. (English and Irish papers please copy.).

HOGAN—On the 9th May, 1915, at Bawnboy House, Co. Cavan, the wife of Captain E. M. A. Hogan, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FITZPATRICK—KELLY—On the 9th June, 1915, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A., Joseph O'Connor Fitzpatrick Lieut., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, to Eileen Marjorie youngest daughter of Mr. John F. Kelly, Madras P.W.D., (Retired).

DEATHS.

HADOW—On the 15th May, 1915, at St. Ethelbert House, Hereford, Major-General Frederick Edward Hadow, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, in his 79th year.

JONES—On the 7th May, 1915 at St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, James McGill Jones, late Executive Engineer, Bir Bhopal, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, of septic meningitis aged 36.

MURRAY—On the 8th May, 1915, suddenly, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Freda, wife of Major J. H. Murray, I.M.S.

WHITE—On the 10th May, 1915, Helen Elise White, of 77, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W., widow of the late John White, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

THOMAS—On the 13th instant, in England, R. E. S. Thomas, late of Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., (by cable).

IN MEMORIAM.

ADSHEAD—In fond and loving memory of my dearly beloved wife, Maude Elsie, who fell asleep in Jesus, June 16th, 1910, aged 28 years, 4 months and 28 days. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her four sorrowing children and husband.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 21.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—"D" Company.—Tuesday 22nd, Wednesday 23, Thursday 24th, Friday 25th, Saturday 26th, and Sunday 27th instant. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.-C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(88.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

June, 19.

689.—Parades.
No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 24th June and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B.L. Gun and Battery Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 24th June for 7.5-inch B.L. Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North. The H.P. F. Class parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sergt. Stubbs.

690.—Motor Cycles.
Members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycle to the Adjutant's Office as early as possible.

691.—Duties.
For week ending 26th June, 1915. Orderly Sergeants:—
No. 1 Company:—Sergt. C. B. Banks.
No. 2 Company:—Sergt. T. Hatton.

692.—Attachments.
Lieut. H. A. Starkey, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers is attached to No. 1 Company for drills etc., from 3rd June 1915.

693.—Enrolments.
The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Coy, from to-days date:—
No. 230 Sapper Bently W.

(82.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Oriental with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.

Yesterday afternoon a portion of a stable, situated at Clarke Road, Byculla, collapsed, burying under its "debris" a number of buffaloes, of which three subsequently succumbed to their injuries.

MAIL DEPARTURES.

The P. & O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsette, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Aden, took a few passengers. Among those who sailed were—Kumar Shedan Singh of Jodhpore, Rao Raja Harnod Singh of Jodhpore and Rao Raja Sagat Singh of Jodhpore.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack of plague, with no deaths, was registered in Bombay on Friday, being reported from Dhobi Talao. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox, but none from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 54, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1914 and the same total in 1913.

A MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala will deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on "Astronomy" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies. The subject will be demonstrated by Magic Lantern slides.

MESSRS. POY BROTHER'S "FAVOURITE LAMP."

We are given to understand that Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S., President of the Matheran Hill station municipality after careful tests of Messrs. Poy Brothers' Favourite lanterns has placed with the firm an order for 100 lamps for lighting the streets of Matheran and these lamps will be brought into use from the next season commencing in October.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

On Friday a woman went up to a blind beggar-woman, named Savitribai, who was begging for alms at Haines Road, and handing over a female child to her, asked her to look after it, while she went to a lavatory. The stranger however failed to turn up and the blind woman handed over the child to the Police, who sent it to the Bai Motlabai Hospital.

LECTURE ON PARSI LITERATURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Rao Bahadur Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantawala, of Baroda, will deliver, at Bai Dhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Friday the 25th inst., at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) a public lecture on "Parsi Literature" which is the sixth in the series of lectures on "Gujarati Language and Literature" started by the Parsi Lekhak Mandal.

CYCLONIC CONDITIONS OFF BOMBAY COAST

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla on Sunday:—

The disturbed conditions off the Bombay Coast have been intensified and indications point to the formation of Cyclonic storm about two hundred miles, west of Bombay about two hundred miles, west of Bombay If the storm develops, it will probably move to north-west.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS.

The requirements of the St. John Ambulance are:—Kurtas, socks, thin pyjamas, week are.—kurtas, socks, thin pyjamas, mosquito nets, khaki shirts, pillows, pillow cases, dhoties, cardomans, spices, daychies, kuzzas, lotahs, thallies, fly papers, fly flaps, cigarettes, tents, biscuits in tins, sheets, blankets, etc. Coloured glare glasses are specially appealed for as they are urgently required for the patients in Hospitals in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa. Consignments should be booked to the War Gifts Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay. Labels for consignments can be had on application to the above quoted address.

OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, on Saturday, on view of the body of Ramchandra Luxmon, a peon, aged about 22.

The evidence showed that, a lifeman in the King's Building, opened the entrance door of the building on Friday morning, when he noticed the deceased lying in an unconscious condition on the footpath close by. He informed the Police, who removed the deceased to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. It further appeared that the deceased was in the habit of taking opium and had purchased opium worth six annas on Thursday last.

"Death from an accidental overdose of opium, self administered, was recorded.

FATALITY AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of Genoo, a dock labourer, aged about 30. It appeared from the evidence that a number of trucks were being shunted by some coolies along No. 3 Wharf, Alexandra Dock on Friday, when there being no room to pass between the trucks and a stack of hay and firewood, the deceased attempted to climb the latter, and fell. Some bales of hay and pieces of firewood fell over him and when he was extricated life was found to be extinct. It was alleged the hay and wood had been loosely piled and not properly stacked.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that more care should be taken in stacking hay and wood.

CRUSHED UNDER A COTTON BALE.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, on Saturday, touching the death of Vasanji Kahanji, a Hindu, aged about 40.

The deceased, who was employed at the Cotton Green, Colaba, went into a godown in which bales of cotton were being unloaded on Friday. He did this to take a short cut to another godown and was warned against going in, but he did not heed the warning though other labourers took it and went out. A bale of cotton thrown from the top of a stack fell on him and he fell down unconscious. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Bhikari Gangia, a Hindu. It appeared from the evidence that whilst some goods waggons were being shunted in the Grant Road goods yard on Friday afternoon, a cry was heard and the deceased was found to have been knocked down, his legs being severely injured. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where before he expired, he admitted he was sitting on the line just before he was knocked down by the train. It was alleged by witnesses that the deceased, who was an outsider, had been to the yard to steal mangoes from the trucks.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded and the jury added a rider that more care should be taken in conducting shunting operations at the Grant Road station.

MAHARAJA OF CHHOTA UDEPUR.

ARRIVAL AT DEVGAD BARIA.

(Associated Press)

DEVGAD BARIA, June 19.

The Maharaja Saheb of Chhota Udepur, accompanied by his staff and followers arrived here by a special train on Friday to greet our Maharaja Saheb on his safe return from the Front. On reaching the Guest House a guard of honor consisting of the Paria Infantry presented arms and a salute was fired. H. H. was welcomed at the railway station by the Maharajah Saheb and his brother Kunwar Sri Maharsinghji and at the guest house by the principal State officials. In the evening the Maharajah was entertained at the Gymkhana.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

POONA, June 19.

GENERAL STAFF ORDERS.

703 Field Firing will be carried out as under:—
102nd Grenadiers at Squares R. 19 and 20 on 21st June 1915 from 7 a.m. to 12 noon to fire in the south direction.

J. D. Crowdy, Captain,
Brigade Major, Poona Brigade.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

The following correction is made to Poona Brigade Standing Order No. 107. In line 2 for "A. V. School" substitute "Cantonment Veterinary Inspector" and at end of para add "Address of Cantonment Veterinary Inspector is:—

1982 Convent Street,
Camp, Poona."

Lieut. T. Duncan, R.A.M.C., was directed to proceed to Satara and back on special duty on 6th April 1915.

The undermentioned are granted leave as under:—
2/4th Wilts Regt., Major H. Herries-Crosbie, 22 days Privilege.
2/4th Wilts Regt., 2/Lieut. H. B. Crosbie, 22 days Privilege.
2/5th Border Regt., 2/Lieut. H. G. Marshall, 15 days Temporary.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobn) 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 780 (Rupees seven hundred and eight only.) on account of advance of pay to temporary followers proceeding as reinforcements for Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to the 6th War Division.

POONA, June 21.

In submitting the monthly progress report on Depots in future Officers Commanding will ensure that the numbers shown in column 2 are in addition to those shown in column 1.

J. D. Crowdy, Captain,
Brigade Major, Poona Brigade.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer, I.M.S., Poona the Officer in charge Supplies is authorized to issue to the O.C., 117th Mahrattas the following disinfectants for the purpose of disinfecting Regimental Latrines and Urinals in the Coregaum lines.

Quick lime	lbs. 1,200.
Crude Kerosine Oil	Galls. 12.

The Officer in charge Supplies Ahmednagar is authorised to issue with effect from the 16th June 1915 Vgeetable Rations to the Prisoners of War at the following scales:—

Potatoes Ozs. 10.	In lieu of Ozs. 8.
Mixed Vegetables Ozs. 5.	In lieu of Ozs. 10.

The Government of India have decided that during the continuance of the war, British Service officers sick or wounded, drawing British pay of rank after three months on full Indian pay, are entitled to receive ration allowance at 1s. 9d., a day.

The expenditure involved is chargeable to the Imperial Government under item (G), paragraph 2 of the agreement in Appendix I to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accts., dated the 3rd May 1915, and should be debited to the Central War Controller under paragraph 15 of the Instructions attached to that letter.

With reference to para 453, A.R.I. Volume II the following hot weather establishments are sanctioned for the Colour Sergt., Instructor, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, stationed at Bhusawal.

Rinkha coolies at Rs. 10 per mensem from 1st April to 30th September 1915.

Tattie-coolie at Rs. 10 per mensem from 1st May to 31st July 1915.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only.) to 4th Class Assistant Surgeon, S. Vanderwart, I.S.M.D., proceeding on reinforcement for Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and to be debited to Indian Expeditionary Force, "D."

The undermentioned is granted leave as under:—
102nd Grenadiers, Captain R. C. Christie, 10 days, Temporary.

G. N. Ford, Captain,
Station Staff Officer.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

FOUR MAHOMEDANS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, June 19.

The Special Tribunal at Barisal this afternoon delivered judgment in the case in which Srijanali and five others were charged with dacoity. The Court convicted four and acquitted two of the accused. Srijan was sentenced to transportation for life, Hasan and Efraj to 10 years' and Miajoddi to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Somedali and Mea Jan who were acquitted were rearrested under section 110 C. P. C.

HOUSE SEARCH AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 19.

On the evening of the 18th instant Messrs. Imam and Kowshik of the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, searched the house of Mr. Narayan Sadashiv Marathe, a Science student who returned from Germany about six months ago. Mr. Marathe lives in a house in Shanwar Peth, which is a Brahman locality. The search occupied about six hours. Four or five books and some papers are said to have been taken by the police. Inspector O'Gorman of the City Police was also present during the search.

ATTACKS ON LORD KITCHENER.

Members of the Newcastle Exchange passed the following resolution: "That, in common with all sensible people in this country, we greatly deplore the wicked attacks which have been made upon Lord Kitchener, and beg to assure his lordship that we would rather be wrong with Lord Kitchener than right with "The Daily Mail."

Posted in the London Stock Exchange was the following reply from Lord Kitchener to the proposer of the recent vote of confidence: "Please accept for yourself and convey to the members of the London Stock Exchange my cordial thanks for the expression of confidence contained in your telegram.

"KITCHENER."

A Manchester Stock Exchange meeting passed the following resolution: "In view of the disgraceful and unpatriotic attacks on those responsible for the conduct of the war no copy of "The Times" or "The Daily Mail" will be allowed in the Exchange reading-room or the smoking-room."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

THE KING OF ROME.

The four talented artistes now appearing at the Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, have attracted good houses during the last week. The Saturday and Sunday shows, in spite of other counter attractions, drew crowded houses.

Mdle La Roche, was a special favourite last night when she rendered a number of her very delightful sketches which were highly appreciated and called forth for renewed encores. Miss Beatrice Mercer's rich voice was a feature of the evening.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Oliver also kept the house in good humour with their chestnuts and patriotic songs about Bill Kaiser and Kitchener, items in their "little red book," "the policy of cutting down imperial defence and reducing the already small army."

The Bombay public will, it is hoped, extend to these talented artistes a more hearty and cordial welcome than that which has been accorded to them.

The star film depicting Napoleon and his victorious army at Jena, Austerlitz and Wagram are full of thrilling and exciting incidents. The tragic end of Napoleon's son "the King of Rome" is of special interest now that Italy has joined the Allies. "Wiffles and the Emperor" is a comedy full of fun and real humour.

THE MONSOON.

CYCLONIC STORM DEVELOPING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The disturbed conditions off the Bombay coast, are more marked and it is probable that a cyclonic storm is developing.

Rainfall has been moderately heavy in the west coast from Ratnagiri southwards and has continued in Burma, north-east India and has appeared in north-west India, chiefly along the hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab three inches; Myitkyina two; Moulmein one and a half; Gauhati and Silchar one; Cherrapunji seven; Shillong, Barisal, Saugor Island and Darjeeling one and a half; Mymensingh two; Burdwan and Cox's Bazar one; Darbhanga four; Purnea and Chakrata two; Akola a half; Karwar and Cochin two; Ratnagiri three; Mangalore and Calicut three; Mercara one.

Forecast:—Extension of the Arabian Sea current into Gujarat, no large change elsewhere.

P. AND O. STEAMER RUNS ASHORE.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, June 20.

The P. and O. Nubia ran ashore at the mouth of the Kelani River last night and remains fast.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA V G. I. P. RY. C. C.

The match played on Saturday at Kennedy Sea Face, was won by the Hindu Gymkhana:—

The Hindu Gyhkhana.—S. M. Dalvi 70; V. S. Dongre 9; Gunpat 2; C. H. Chandadarana 28; Parbhaker 14; C. V. Mehta 23; R. A. Wagle 25; V. A. Pai 6; R. V. Kothare 2; B. B. Desai 4; G. K. Naidu 0. Extras 4, total 187.

G. I. P. Railway C. Club.—A. L. Smith 24; P. Vithal 31; Parekh 6; Nagpurwala 26th Shivram's 8; Brown 14; Bulsara 20; J. D'Cruz 1; Bostani 12; Driver 0; Ilavia 4. Extras 5; total 151.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS V THE NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade maidan on Saturday when the former won by 58 runs.

The Bombay Young Cricketers.—Kirtikar H. B. (Capt.) c, Dharadhar b, Khadekar 27; Dewoolker D. W. c and b, Joshi 13; Bhat G. G. c Nayak b Joshi 3; Madan Y. A. C. Navalker b Khandeker 3; Dighe Y. S. l.-w-b., b Joshi 0; Jayakar V. M. c. Navalker b Joshi 0; Naik Y. A. l-b-w., b Nayak 11; S Talpade W. A. c Joshi b Nayak 17; Dharadhar A. S. c Navalker b Khandeker 5; Lele V. S. stump by Kelusker b Nayab 7; Kamulker Y. R. not out 1. Extras 9 total 96.

The New Esplanade C. Club.—Karadar c Madan b Lele 5; Navalkar K. S. B. Naik 4; Joshi b Naik 9; Jayaker A. V. c Kirtikar b Lele 0; Dharadhar G. R. b Lele 2; Nayak W. B. b Naik 2; Mangloorker b Lele 7; Jayaker Y. R. (Capt.) run out 0; Kelusker b Naik 2; Navalker c Talpade b Naik 3; Khandeker not out 1. Extras 3 total 38.

Y. M. C. A. "B" V CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

This match was won by the Cathedral H. S. C. C. by 47 runs. The scores:—

Y. M. C. A.—Paget 25; Fenner 0; Carter 0; Willard 5; Nida 4; Judah 1; Munro 1; Meyers 1; Warner 0; Auchen 0; Mathalone 7; extras 4; total 48.

Cathedral High School C. Club.—Cowper 29; Lewis 0; Martindale 25; Moura 2; Millard 16; McGill 3; Luxa 2; Cazalet 2; Greenhalgh 1; Barnet 2; Patel 5; extras 8; total 95.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

OPENING SPORTS.

The opening sports of the Back Bay Swimming Club were held at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Considering that the Club is a recently started organisation, the number of competitors and the attendance of on-lookers was quite satisfactory. All the races were keenly competed for, with the exception of the Tub Race which could not come off. The most notable and interesting item was the Full Dress Race, the conditions for which were "silk holland and flannels allowed. Hats not to be worn. Members of H. M.'s Forces, including volunteers, to dress in uniform. Shorts allowed." The first prize for this race, the Stewart Cup, was given by Mr. J. Stewart, whose remarkable feat in the sea near Bombay last year is so well-known. It might be mentioned here that last year Mr. Stewart went on salvage work and was several hours in water. He must have then recognised the necessity of keeping in water under life-saving conditions, and he has offered this cup to competitors winning under life-saving conditions. It was won by Mr. Love. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Nigel Paton gave away the prizes to the successful competitors. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, then addressing those present, referred to the value and usefulness of the art of swimming than which there was no exercise more graceful, health-giving, or developing. In comparison with the Continent, there were, he said, fewer swimming baths in the United Kingdom. The organisation of baths where men, women and children could learn the art of swimming was not only desirable but essential especially when their cowardly enemies took pride in drowning defenceless women and children ("Hear," "Hear"). With the intention of popularising swimmng in Bombay, the Club is offering several prizes to competitors. The club was a new organisation and yet it had achieved much during this short time, for nothing short of steady practice and great determination on the part of competitors could have produced such excellent sports as they had witnessed that afternoon. For the success of the meeting, they all owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Committee, the Secretary Mr. E. W. Thompson, and Mr. J. Gunn who had acted as judge. Mr. Thompson was the life and soul of this organisation. In future they were going to have ladies' and juveniles' events.

The following are the prize-winners.

Open. THREE LENGTHS OF SWIMMING BATH:—1st Prize Silver Cup, 2nd Prize Silver Cup, 3rd Prize Rs. 5. Silver Cup presented by Pathe Freres.
Mr. McClampha 1
Mr. Lawless 2
Mr. Meyer 3

Members. FANCY DIVING.—1st Prize Silver Cup, 2nd Prize Rs. 7/8.
Mr. Phillips 1
Mr Martin 2

Open GREASY POLE.—1st Prize Silver Cup, 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Two Tries allowed. The one going furthest out to win Points being deducted for awkwardness and slouch in walk.
Mr. Dyer 1
Mr. Lawless 2

Members. 2 LENGTHS CLUB HANDICAP.—1st Prize Presidents Cup, 2nd Prize Fish Set, 3rd Prize Rs. 5. Presented by Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, and by Messrs. Whiteaway & Laidlaw.
Mr. Phillips 1
Mr. Kempton 2
Mr. Wyles 3

Open HORSE RACE (1 Length)—1st Prize Silver Trophy, 2nd Prize Rs. 7/8. First to Pass Winning post, 2 points deducted each time Jockey is thrown. Points will be allowed for condition of Horse at end of race.
Mr. Woodruffe 1

Members. 1 BREAST, 1 BACK, 1 GO AS YOU PLEASE.—1st Prize Silver Vase, presented by Mr. J. A. Gunn, 2nd Prize Silver Cup.
Mr. Love 1
Mr. Breslauer 2

Open. EGG AND SPOON RACE.—1st Prize Silver Egg Stand, presented by S. R. Subedar & Co., 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Spoon must be held in mouth and Egg must not be touched after starting. 3 points will be deducted each time the egg is touched by competitor to steady or replace it. First in with Egg and best points to win.
Mr. Lawless 1
Mr. Short 2

Members. FULL DRESS RACE.—1st Prize the Stewart Cup, 2nd Prize Silver Cup, 3rd Prize Rs. 5. Silk Holland and Flannels will be allowed. Hats must not be worn. Members of H. M. Forces including Volunteers must dress in uniform Shorts are allowed; Caps or Helmets need not be worn. 2 lengths of the Bath.
Mr. Love 1
Mr. Breslaur 2
Mr. Frohlick 3

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN RANGOON CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 19.

The hearing of the case of falsification of accounts brought by J. and F. Graham and Company, against H. C. Elsey, late manager of the produce department, the total amount involved aggregating Rs. 21,11,295, came to a close this afternoon, after close upon fifty sittings before the District Magistrate, Rangoon. The defence counsel Mr. Glanville in his concluding remarks asked the Court to acquit Elsey on the ground that it was not shown that the accused had wilfully falsified the books or papers in possession of his employers, and he had not done anything to defraud.

Judgment was reserved for a fortnight.

A meeting was held at the Victoria Hall Rangoon on Saturday evening at which representatives of various communities were present to offer their congratulations to Mr. A.K.A.S. Jamal, on his being conferred the title of C.I.E. Mr. P. C. Sen, Administrator-General presided.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, June 18.

WOUNDED.

Majors H. Newcome, Artillery.
Majors R. Cattley, West Yorkshires.
Captain R. Dyer Bennet, Leicesters.
Lieutenant A. H. P. Burn, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. Law, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. E. Osborne, King Edward's Horse.
Lieutenant B. M. B. Bateman, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. E. Gray, West Riding Engineers.
Lieutenant J. Edye, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant W. L. Cook, Gordons.
Lieutenant H. L. Gauntlett, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. F. Cavanagh, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Wingate Gray, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. Lushington, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. Guinness, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. H. O'Leary, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Hopkinson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Mackinnon, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. F. Frazier, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. G. Nash, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. H. Phippen, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W. B. Hughes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. T. Stevenson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Dickins, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Peake, Essex.
Second-Lieut. A. McClenaghan, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Ellis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. Hooker, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. J. Will, Leinsters.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. N. Davis, 9th Lancers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. Z. Turton, Norfolks.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY DEAD.

Second-Lieut. C. Williams Wynn, Coldstreams.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Lieut. J. Gillespie, Medicals.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major C. R. Pilkington, Manchesters.
Major C. S. Worthington, Manchesters.
Lieut. R. W. Leach, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. Blatherwick, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Walker, East Lancashire Engineers.
Second-Lieut. T. Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Wright, Borders.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Aitken, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Molesworth, Manchesters.

MISSING: BELIEVED KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. Holt, Manchesters.

LONDON, June 17.

KILLED.

Major C. G. Blomfield, Warwicks.
Captain St. J. Adcock, North Lancashires.
Lieut. D. Brinckman, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Hammond, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. L. Holden, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. Kirtland, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. Porter, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Williams, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. G. Cadenhead, Camerons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. Hardwick, Middlesex.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain E. Kessler, Manchesters.
Captain H. B. Pilkington, Manchesters.
Lieut. W. Freemantle, Manchesters.
Lieut. A. C. B. Taylor, Manchesters.
Lieut. E. F. Thorburn, Manchesters.
Lieut. E. T. Young, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. R. Brooks, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Donald, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Mills, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. K. Ainley, East Lancashire Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. E. Humbert, Berkshires.

LONDON, June 19.

The following casualty is announced:—

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant I. P. Campbell, Camerons.

LONDON, June 17.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major W. de L. Williams, Hampshires.
Captain A. S. Churchward, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J. S. Crowley, West Yorkshires.
Captain T. Greenway, South Wales Borderers.
Captain C. Hogan, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain G. Masterman, Lancasters.
Captain F. Robertson, Worcesters.
Captain B. Rolling, Lowland Engineers.
Captain H. Smeeton, Sherwoods.
Captain H. Sutcliffe, Manchesters.
Captain R. R. Willis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H. Wymer, Hampshires.
Lieutenant C. T. Beckett, Artillery.
Lieutenant G. Calderon, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieutenant L. Green, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant H. Henry, Medicals.
Lieutenant H. Hope-Johnstone, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Nicolay, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant W. Rawle, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant G. Rosser, Hampshires.
Lieutenant G. C. Thomson, Highland L. I.
Lieutenant E. Tollemache Sherwoods.
Lieutenant H. Ormsby, Scottish Rifles.

(Continued on page 10.)

ALEMBIC

GENUINE PREPARATIONS

COLOGNE WATER—

1st quality @ Ans. 12 per bottle
2nd " @ " 10 " "

LAVENDER WATER—

Large Size Rs. 1 per bottle.
Medium " Ans. 13 per bottle.
Small " " 10 per bottle.

TINCTURES of standard qualities at comparatively lower rates.

OTHER SPECIAL.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT

allowed to wholesale Buyers.

Prices and Particulars from:—

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.

Damoder Building, Princess St.,
Jooma Masjid Side—BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co.

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

MODERN DENTISTRY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LATEST PAINLESS METHODS.

Consult:

Dr. CARR, D. D. S.,

Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Opposite Clock Tower.

PERMANENT HIGH CLASS WORK
(At very Moderate Fees)

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Fillings: Artificial Teeth: Gold Crowns and Bridges:

(*Special Treatment of Pyorrhœa.*)

Hours: 9 to 7, Sunday 10 to 12 noon.

CHERRY (Sakura) BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold by—

N. G. Contractor — Fernandez Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A. H. Naser Ladiwala ... Duncan Road, Bombay.
Abdul Vahed Kumberali Bros. Nagdevi St.
Cooper & Co. — Abdul Rehman Street.
Sha Dayabhai Ambalal — Mandvi, Bombay.
Ebrahim & Co., 63, Main Street, Poona

Sole Agent: **T. HARA,**

P. O. Box "B" 374, Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO;

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very mode rate charges.

WANTED.

A young, energetic and influential gentleman is willing to work as an apprentice in a well known and good European firm to gain experience.

Good references and high testimonials could be given. Please apply to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

1021

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Shortage of Minitions	8
Social Reform in Bombay	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
LONDON LETTER	7
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	6, 7, 9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Bogus Will in a Safe	4
The Pope and the War	4
Lahore Conspiracy Case	6
Poona Day by Day	7
Lahore Conspiracy Case	7
Indian In Colonies	14
The Coalition Government	14
Wounded Indians at Brighton	14
ENGINEERING, MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION	13
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT	11 & 12
SPORTING NEWS	6
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Emergency Bath Tube	6
Discharging a Torpedo	6
Dr. E. G. Coker	13
A German Dug-out	14

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 21, 1915.

THE SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

There can be no doubt that a large section of the British public and that particular portion of the Press that caters for it, is at present, speaking mildly, in a condemnatory and reproachful mood towards the members of the Government who were entrusted with the management of our affairs since the commencement of the war. Errors of judgment have been committed; probably grave mistakes made. But what has mainly to be considered is, whether, under the circumstances, it is patriotic, and in the practical interests of the nation to keep on carping at and censurings their sins of omission and commission to such an extent, as to excite ill-feeling and resentment amongst the British public: depression with our Allies: and exultation amidst the enemy. It would be indeed an immaculate administration which would conduct our affairs so as to please everyone and keep clear of mistakes. And though no unbiased mind could possibly maintain that Mr. Asquith's Government, prior to the Coalition, had not made mistakes, some of them serious ones, none could be classed of such a vital nature as not to be reparable. And if the past ten or eleven months be calmly and impartially passed under review, the great majority will probably have to admit, that the mistakes have been remarkably few, considering the abruptness with which the emergency arose, and the unexpectedly strange conditions the authorities found themselves confronted with. The cardinal point to remember is, that Great Britain had hitherto refrained from posing as a military power. The exigency was not supposed to exist which would necessitate the employment of a larger army than to repel an attack on the United Kingdom, for the defence of India or for our obligations to Belgium, requiring the maintenance of an Expeditionary Force of about 150,000 men. Our Navy had to be kept up to a sufficient standard of numerical strength and efficiency to defeat any coalition which might be brought against us. When the Liberals came into power, and Lord Haldane became Minister of War, the Expeditionary Force provided, amounted to six divisions, with reserves sufficient to make good wastage, and a Territorial force was organised which was held to be capable of accounting for any body of invaders which might have secured a landing on any part of the coasts of the United Kingdom. This policy had been thrashed out for years by both Conservatives and Liberals alike, and as it was unanimously voted to hold our Empire substantially secure, the arrangements for the manufacture of munitions was not encouraged further than to keep the prescribed naval and military forces adequately supplied.

Now reflect for a moment and endeavour to realise what has actually occurred since we were launched into this war with appalling suddeness in the early days of last August. In the first place, the entire military organization, which had been built up on the aforesaid foundation, was completely shattered and swept away, when the position we had committed ourselves to, through force of circumstances, demanded almost immediate provision to be made for about three millions of men. The men were there: they came forward readily enough when the recruiting drum sounded in all portions of the Empire. But can it be reasonably argued, that the munitions factories, which were equipped for the purpose of turning out, at top pressure, shot and shell for half a million men, could be expected adequately to keep pace with the requirements of six times this number? Of course not. It would be a palpable absurdity to expect anything of the sort. If this lapse constitutes a mistake, or savours of maladministration, then the whole nation must be blamed and not any particular party. And from any point of view the situation may be looked at, in the light of what is now past history, it would appear the resourcefulness of the authorities has been amazing, in being able to scrape together sufficient munitions at least to hold our own with commendable credit, against a nation that has been assiduously preparing for nearly three decades to hurl a thoroughly equipped force of five millions against the enemy. Secondly, we have to remember, that the conditions under which modern warfare is waged and the potentiality of modern artillery, have introduced a factor, which not even subtle Teuton prescience foreshadowed. And that is, the enormous consumption of artillery munitions, necessary for effective defence or attack on entrenched positions. In one particularly warm encounter not long ago on the Galician front, the Germans are accredited with having discharged 200,000 shells in an hour on a Russian position! With an incident like this to serve as a reminder, occurring as it did in only a secluded corner, so to speak, of the vast theatre under arms, it does not require a great gift of imagination to realise what is taking place round Ypres and in the region north of Arras at the present moment, in the way of wastage of munitions. Under extraordinary conditions, such as we have cited, a temporary shortage of munitions was therefore inevitable. And as every means humanly possible are being devised to repair the deficiency, even to the extent of forming a National Government to allay the anxiety of the partisans of the scaremonger section of the Press, who are apparently incapable of discriminating between errors of policy and unpardonable blunders, it is to be hoped we are soon going to hear the last of the vituperative attacks against our military authorities, who have worked miracles with the resources at their disposal, under most trying and unexpected conditions. The enterprising military correspondent, who set the ball rolling by divulging certain information to his employers, which he is alleged to have acquired at the British Headquarters can hardly be blamed for his literary zeal. The censor's procedure, in allowing information of such grave military import to be pitched right into the camp of the enemy, is not so easily appreciated, unless it was deliberately done with a set purpose. There may have been a certain amount of method associated with the seeming madness, which may reveal itself a little later on. Let us hope so.

SOCIAL REFORM IN BOMBAY.

We have received a copy of the brief Report issued by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association of the work done by it during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914. The brevity of the Report, combined with the unusual delay of issuing it, creates the impression that the Association has not been adequately vigorous in carrying out the ambitious programme of reform to which it is devoted. Nor does the information that the number of members of the Association was 73 at the end of 1912, 76 at the end of 1913 and only 69 at the end of 1914 dispel that impression. And this is all the more surpising when we remember that a new spirit of practical social service is agitating the minds of the educated classes,—a welcome fact proved as far as Bombay is concerned, by the striking progress made by the Social Service League, both in the number of its members and of its beneficial activities within the brief period of four years. That the members of the Association were themselves not unconscious of the need of fresh energy in its work is evident from the attempts made during the period to systematise it. As a result of these attempts the general lines of work and the approximate amount of expenses for each of its items have been decided upon and as the Report admits, "It only needs more sustained activity to put them into practice."

So far, however, apart from a few other forms of activity, the Association seems to have contented itself with sending delegates to the annual sessions of the All-India Social Conference and inaugurating in 1912 on an independent basis the Provincial Social Conference, which had been discontinued since 1907. Its other activities, which but touch the fringe of social evils still prevalent, can be very briefly described. One of the works undertaken by the Association is "to give relief to widows who require it for their education and support and if possible for their re-marriage." During the last three years it has thus maintained seven widows and it is satisfactory to note that two of the members of the Association accommodated these widows in their houses and looked after their education, and that all are remarried and now well settled in life. A tentative scheme for establishing a widows' home in Bombay has been prepared and we hope that it will take practical shape as early as possible. The Association has also regularly tried to keep the question of widow re-marriage and foreign travel before the public by celebrating the anniversaries of the passing of the Widows Marriage Act and of Kursondas Mulji. With a view to draw together the educated women, and also to mark the progress of female education, the Association has also begun to organise annual gatherings to congratulate Hindu girls who pass the several university examinations every year. But the most important activity of the Association has been the energy which it has on various occasions shown in pressing the demand for social reform legislation. It took a leading part in organising a general movement in Bombay for holding a public meeting at which a very strong memorial prepared by it in support of the famous Basu Bill was adopted. It also co-operated with Dr. Mann, representing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Poona, and sent an independent memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the proposed Bill for the better protection of minor girls.

In judging the work of the Association, however, one consideration should not be lost sight of, and it is this, that though of late its activity has not been very prominent, it has served as the originating centre from which has irradiated more vigorous institutions like the Holika Sammelan and the Social Service League. Besides, it has associated itself with the propagandist work of special institutions by sending delegates or making contributions towards their expenses. Thus, it co-operated with the Aryan Brotherhood in its special anti-caste Conference by sending delegates some of whom took part in the public dinner held on the occasion. Before concluding we desire to emphasise two general considerations which emerge from the reading of the Report. Firstly, it may be doubted if the policy which the Association has adopted of leaving the propagandist work to special institutions devoted to special branches of social reform is wise. For, from the general standpoint of social reform, it may be stated that in spite of the existence of such institutions, the field of work for the Association remains as wide as ever. This suggests the other consideration that, though the Association is called the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Report is silent as to the activities, if any, undertaken outside the city itself. There are, we believe, associations of similar character in such important centres as Ahmedabad and Poona, and, if the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association is to justify its ambitious name it should see that the activities of the various associations are so co-ordinated as would make the social reform movement in the Presidency a living and an efficient one.

Notes of the Day.

The Monsoon.

The barometer fell very low on Saturday night, and the abnormal depression must be ascribed to the disturbed conditions off Bombay, which the Meteorological Department have announced through the Port Officer to be a cyclonic storm forming 200 miles to the westward. Monsoon conditions prevailed all through yesterday. The harbour has now assumed a seasonable stormy condition and sufficient wind and rain are with us to indicate that the current has struck us with about average intensity, and which is likely to develop still further during the next forty-eight hours.

Travellers' Tales.

The Athens message, which appears in our telegram columns, purporting to give an insight to the state of Turkish feeling at Constantinople, must be accepted with considerable reserve. The authorities are travellers from Constantinople, and as we have been frequently served with news of this kind, wholly without foundation, it would perhaps be advisable in this case to accept the information in the light of "travellers' tales" as the telegram suggests. The Turks are probably perturbed over their losses in Gallipoli, and so is every other belligerent, not excluding ourselves. And it is more than probable a strong anti-German feeling is developing in Constantinople. But to ask us to believe, that a brave, hardy nation like the Turks have so far succumbed to Germany's despotic sway and corrupt influence, as to render the influential Pashas completely powerless, and reduce the Sultan to an effete figure-head, incapable of any thought for the State, taxes our credulity to an impossible extent. Turkey, by her folly, has got into a deplorable muddle through German intrigue, and having committed herself, is standing by her bargain for good or evil to the best of her ability. When the situation becomes sufficiently distasteful or embarrassing, owing to the proximity of the Allies to her main gate, it may be found that Turkey is quite capable, with the assistance of the Sultan and his influential Pashas, of ridding the country in a trice of the noxious Hun and his Austrian satellite, and place her future at the clemency of the Allies, if she feels disposed to do so.

Germany and Speedy Peace.

It is impossible to believe that the people of Germany are ever permitted to know of what is transpiring beyond the borders of their beloved Fatherland. Outside happenings must be so rigorously censored regarding any expressions of opinion on the war proffered by the enemy Press, the German man in the street apparently is utterly oblivious of what is going on. Otherwise it seems incredible that no less than four Socialist meetings should foregather at this juncture, and pass Resolutions demanding the speedy termination of the war, declaring at the same time, that the best guarantee of a speedy peace was the renunciation of all ideas of annexation. If there is one point above any other on which the Allies, individually and collectively, are in complete accord it is the question of a fight to a finish. Only to-day we read in the telegrams that Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Shrewsbury, said that there is only one outlet to the war,—victory or ruin. This sentiment has been consistently preached and placarded throughout the wide world with almost nauseous reiteration. And yet we find the members of four Socialist societies at Berlin apparently obsessed with the idea that Germany has only to step forward and proclaim a draw, for the immediate suspension of hostilities. Truly these Germans are a strange unintelligible type of humanity, and the longer the war lasts the more one marvels at the extraordinary product their peculiar "kultur" has developed in such a comparatively short stretch of time. Their blind faith and supreme egoism is simply superb.

A Welcome Appointment.

In Bombay we are so familiar with the excitement that is occasionally created by the annual selection of our city's Lord Mayor, most of us are apt to forget that by a long-standing tacit arrangement it is always a non-official member who is selected for this post of honour. It is, therefore, not surprising that the recent announcement that the United Provinces Government had appointed Dr. Ranjit Singh the senior vice-chairman, as chairman of the Allahabad Municipality did not receive the attention that it deserved. It is not generally known that in the whole of India, it has been so far only in Bombay and the Central Provinces, that the municipalities of the capital towns have been allowed the privilege of having non-official chairmen. The appointment has caused agreeable surprise to the Indian public in the United Provinces, especially in view of the fact that, when in the past a memorial was submitted by the Allahabad Municipality to the Government for the appointment of a non-official chairman when the office became vacant, it then yielded no practical result. There is another point with regard to this appointment, which needs to be emphasized. Under the Municipalities Act power was given to the local Government to make such an appointment, but so far the bureaucratic element in the Government seemed to have been too tenacious of its power and privileges. It will be remembered that few parts of the recent Government of India Resolution on Local Self-Government were more disappointing than the paragraphs in which the Imperial Government expressed their view that they left it entirely to the discretion of local Governments to give effect, if they wished, to the spirit of the policy initiated in the Resolution. The departure which the Government of Sir James Meston has made from the practice which has prevailed in every province, except Bombay and the Central Provinces, is, we trust, an earnest of a new liberal policy in all matters of Local Self-Government and will, we hope, be followed by other local Governments also.

Malaria at St. George's Hospital.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Government have approved of the suggestion of the Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, to defer for the time being the proposed experiment of mosquito-proofing one of the hospital wards, as there has been a great decrease during the past year in the epidemic of malaria in the hospital compound, not only in the case of patients, but also in the case of nurses. The incidence of malaria has fallen among the patients in St. George's Hospital from 2.8 per cent. in 1913.14 to 1.0 per cent. in 1914-15, and among the nurses from 8.0 per cent. in 1913-14 to 2.8 per cent. in 1914-15. In both cases the incidence is only about one-third of that in 1913-14 and is not abnormally high. The decrease is said to be due to the anti-malarial measures which have been carried out in the hospital and its immediate neighbourhood, and the Surgeon-General believes that a further decrease may be expected as a result of the further anti-malarial measures which have since been undertaken or are contemplated in the near future by the Health Department of Bombay.

Future of Vivisection.

All the world is now aware of Dr. J. C. Bose's achievements in the way of experiments on plants and his researches in plant physiology. He has recently returned to India after an extensive tour in England, on the Continent, in America and Japan and China where he has delivered lectures with great success. In reply to an address, which was given to him at Madura, Dr. Bose made some interesting remarks on medicine. He said that so far the effects of particular medicines were not certain, and that medicine was not an exact science, but he said "by the data of the influence of drugs on the fundamental basis of life as seen in plants we should be able to make the science of medicine purely scientific." There can be no doubt that this is a startling and revolutionary idea in medical science and should in a way deal a death-blow to vivisection. When scientists find that the effects of drugs on plants could be measured with greater exactitude, without the accompaniment of pain on innocent animals, by experiments on plants, and the results achieved without loss of time or without any uncertainty, as in the case of the animals, there can be no reason why experiments should be made at all on dumb animals. Dr. Bose's idea, if adopted, should go a long way to improve medical science, and at the same time lessen animal suffering. If Dr. Bose's researches can achieve at least this much, if not more, he will have conferred a great boon.

Approvers and Their Evidence.

In recent years instances in which serious cases were tried before judges the approver has been much in evidence, or he has become almost a feature in these trials. Time without number he has been discredited, but it is a very hard thing for him to disappear altogether, so long as Police efficiency here in India is what it is. In an appeal which was argued in the Allahabad High Court lately, the judges had occasion to severely animadvert upon the evidence given by an approver and as a result of which three persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge. The judges laid down the wholesome rule that it was a dangerous thing to act upon the evidence of an approver alone unless it was corroborated and buttressed by other more reliable evidence. The judges also came down very heavily upon the police officer, who, in his zeal to secure a conviction by fair means or foul, had recourse to methods which were most reprehensible. The judges said:—

> The sub-inspector seems to have endeavoured to make good the deficiency by asserting that he saw a number of marks on the body of the deceased which, he says, might have been made with the point of a sharp instrument such as a sickle, but we cannot accept his evidence on the point. He was responsible for the entries made in the *panchayatnama* and no such marks were noted in it.
>
> It is to be hoped that the lesson inculcated in this episode will not be lost upon the authorities, and that the men responsible will be dealt with suitably by the Government.

Magisterial Vagaries.

One Mr. Walker it appears had been officiating as Assistant Commissioner of Dibrugarh. We say *had* advisedly, for it would be impossible to suppose he could still be acting in the appointment after the eccentric behaviour he indulged in during the first two weeks of his memorable incumbency. According to the "Amriti Bazar Patrika," only the other day, the sight of a man standing at the door of the "ijlas" so disturbed Mr. Walker's equilibrium, that the man was ordered to be put in custody for the whole day, without even being afforded the farce of any kind of enquiry or trial. The local paper, the "Assam Times," has since published an account of some of his other performances from which we cull the following:—

> "We are told that on Saturday last a certain gentleman, a member of an old and respectable family of this town and a premier contractor under the P. W. D., had occasion to appear before Mr. Walker with a petition. The petitioner handed over his petition to the Court after duly making his "salam," but Mr. Walker insisted upon his folding his hands. The petitioner, however, protested that he had never before been called upon to do so by any Court, and on this, we are told, his petition was simply returned back by Mr. Walker. Soon after this on that very date, another gentleman belonging to one of the first families of Assam and who is himself a mauzadar, one whose father was a Government pensioner and an Honorary Magistrate and highly respected by the officers of his time, and whose grandfather was at one time, an aspirant to the throne of Assam, had to appear before the Court of Mr. Walker as a witness. Our informant says that this gentleman was also, in spite of a mild protest, threatened and coaxed to submit to the Court's demands for folding his hands. We are further told that he addressed another gentleman, an ex-municipal Commissioner, as 'tooi' and bantered with him in connection with his business. Indeed, we are informed that Mr. Walker addresses as tooi almost any and every Indian who may have occasion to appear before him as a witness or a party."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

CONTINUED ADVANCE IN ALSACE.

BRILLIANT FEAT BY ITALIANS.

RUSSIANS RETIRE TO A PREPARED LINE.

The French have achieved significant successes in the Arras region and Alsace.

North of Arras they stormed the Buval bottom which the enemy had obstinately defended since May 9. They have also advanced in the direction of Soucez. Their advance continued on both banks of the River Fecht, in Alsace, several villages falling into their hands. They bombarded the station at Munster, exploding its ammunition depots and have completely invested Metzeral.

The British offensive continues, advance being made both in Flanders and north of La Bassee.

The Italians are now reported to be only five miles from Roveredo. The Alpini troops performed amazing work among the Chamois paths, surprising and capturing an entrenched enemy. A brilliant feat was also performed in occupying the whole of Montenero, and placing artillery on heights of almost 5,000 feet.

A message from Petrograd states the great battle in Galicia is surrounded in greater uncertainty than ever, the Russians having evidently withdrawn to a prepared line on the River Teneo and a line on the Grodek lakes. The latest communiqué also shows that the enemy who had crossed the frontier between the Pruth and the Dniester have been hurled back into Austrian territory.

Travellers from Constantinople relate that the Turks are full of consternation at their losses amounting to 120,000 men in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and they realise that at this rate resistance must soon collapse. The Sultan is described as a mere figure-head, content merely to live and incapable of any thought for the State. A huge fire is said to have occurred in Constantinople destroying 500 houses and a large store.

The Venizelist victory in the Greek elections has been finally established.

At four Socialist meetings in Berlin resolutions were passed demanding a speedy termination of the war, and declaring that the best guarantee of a speedy peace was the renunciation of all ideas of annexation.

SIGNIFICANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

STORMING OF BUVAL BOTTOM.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN ALSACE.

METZERAL COMPLETELY INVESTED

BUVAL BOTTOM STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, June 20.

A communiqué says: North of Arras we stormed the Buval bottom which the enemy had obstinately defended since May 9 and captured machine guns but only ten prisoners as the German resistance was most desperate.

We captured several trenches on the slopes east of Lorette, in the direction of Souchez, taking three hundred prisoners.

A German battalion on Friday night captured a small post at Embermesnil, but a counter-attack regained us the whole position to-day.

Our advance continues on both the banks of the river Fecht, in Alsace, notwithstanding torrential rain, several villages falling into our hands.

We bombarded the station at Munster, exploding its ammunition depots, and we have completely invested Metzeral.

WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

PARIS, June 19.

The communiqué says:—North of Arras a violent artillery duel took place.

We continued to advance in Alsace.

The enemy's communications between Metzeral and Munster are now commanded by our fire. We took more prisoners and mitrailleuses and much war material.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

LARGE LEVIES PASS THROUGH BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 18.

It is stated in Rotterdam that during the nine days of closing of the Belgo-Dutch frontier, four hundred thousand German first line troops from the Eastern Front passed through Belgium with the object of meeting the French pressure and that a huge mass of artillery, including two hundred heavy guns, was collected at Courtrai, but in the last three days a hundred thousand of the troops who were being kept in reserve have been hurried to the trenches at La Bassee and Ypres, in consequence of the surprise British attack, which completely smashed the enemy's plans.

BELGIANS REFUSE TO MAKE MUNITIONS.

GERMAN REPRISALS ON FACTORY HANDS.

LONDON, June 18.

Accounts are daily being received of German severities in Belgian towns where factory hands have refused to make munitions, barbed wire, etc.

The general plan appears to be completely to isolate the offending town even from the American Relief Commission and starve the inhabitants into surrender, at the same time inflicting heavy fines and removing the Burgomasters and notable personages to Germany.

BELGIANS CROSS THE YSER.

ALLIES' ABUNDANCE OF MACHINE GUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in France says that the Belgians crossing the Yser are carrying the war into the enemy's lines. The enemy is endeavouring to hold them by means of artillery, his infantry being found lacking, and concentrated at strong points protected by machine guns.

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent says that in some places the Germans have a machine gun for every twelve men.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in Northern France says that we inflicted great loss in the counter-attacks northward of Ypres by means of an abundance of light machine-guns installed on parapets. Immediately the trenches are taken the Germans will regret teaching us the necessity for numbers of these guns.

PRUSSIA'S CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 18.

The official casualty lists of Prussia alone total 1,409,429.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

ARTILLERY VERY EFFECTIVE.

ADVANCE NORTH OF LA BASSEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 18.

Field-Marshal French reports that fighting on the northern and southern positions of our front continued throughout Wednesday in co-operation with the French attacks about Arras.

All the German first line trenches which we captured east of Ypres remain in our hands in spite of two counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss.

We were unable to retain the second line trenches which we had occupied in the morning.

A further attack east of Festubert resulted in a slight advance. Judging by the number of German dead in the trenches when we entered our artillery was very effective.

TRENCHES CAPTURED IN FLANDERS.

GAS CYLINDER CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 19.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal French says:—North of Hooge we occupied 250 yards of German trenches.

We have captured during the week 213 prisoners, three machine-guns and a full gas cylinder.

We have destroyed a portion of the enemy's trench north-east of Armentieres.

British aviators successfully bombarded the power station at La Bassee.

GERMAN VERSION OF FIGHTING.

FRENCH SUCCESSES ADMITTED.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

A Berlin communiqué reports that the British again attempted to break through the north of La Bassee and admits French successes at Souchez and Lorette. Fighting in the Vosges continues.

The communiqué claims that in the battle in Galicia some progress has been made towards Tarnogrod while the Russians have occupied prepared positions at Grodek. The situation on the Dniester front is unchanged.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION.

160,000 WITH THE COLOURS.

OTTAWA, June 18.

There is a great boom in recruiting throughout the Dominion. It is estimated that Canada will have 160,000 with the colours in a few weeks.

90,000 MEN MOBILISED IN AUSTRALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Times" Sydney correspondent telegraphs that the Commonwealth has now equipped 90,000 troops for war services.

THE SHELL PROBLEM.

CLYDE MECHANICS' TOUR OF THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 18.

A party of Clyde mechanics who have made a tour of the front have returned impressed with the shell problem and determined that there must be no stoppage of work for any cause whatsoever.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCIENTISTS,

LONDON, June 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that he was conferring with Lord Kitchener regarding the appointment of a body of scientists to assist in obtaining the fullest employment of all resources of chemical and mechanical science and invention.

THE KARLSRUHE RAID.

KAISER'S DEEP SOLICITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

The Kaiser has telegraphed from the theatre of war to the Burgomaster of Karlsruhe:—

"I am deeply indignant at the wicked attack on my beloved Karlsruhe. Poor innocent victims among civilians have greatly afflicted me."

THE GREAT BATTLE IN GALICIA.

SHROUDED IN UNCERTAINTY.

GERMANS' DESPERATE TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, June 19.

The terrific battle in Galicia is shrouded in greater uncertainty than ever. The Russians have evidently withdrawn to a prepared line on the river Tenev and a line on the Grodek Lakes.

The latest communiqué also shows that the enemy, who had crossed the frontier between Pruth and the Dniester, have been defeated and hurled back into Austrian territory.

The Germans are resuming tactics of desperation in front of Warsaw; they are using gas near Goumine on a front of four miles.

REVIEW OF FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY'S TREMENDOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, June 18.

A remarkable official review of the tremendous military operations in Galicia last month has been issued in Petrograd.

It preserves throughout a firm and buoyant tone, emphasising the immense efforts of the Germans and Austrians with their masses of artillery and phalanxes of infantry and admitting their successes, which, however, have by no means been unbroken, for they suffered several times severe defeats.

Between May 29th and June 15th the Russians took in the Stryj sector alone 40,000 prisoners, 860 officers, a hundred mitrailleuses and 24 guns.

The total losses of the enemy in one month on a front of sixty versts were between 120,000 and 150,000.

LEMBERG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 20.

Austrian and German communiqués say that the great decisive battle near Lemberg continues, the Austrians and Germans everywhere attacking.

They have stormed Grodek and Komarno.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

NO UNEASINESS FELT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 19.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, June 18.—No uneasiness is felt in Russian circles over the eastern situation. The Grand Duke withdraws before each lightning stroke. These fall without any result and leave his army intact. Not even the desire to retain Lemberg will stand in the way of maintaining an unbroken line. The Russians have retired not by choice, but in the face of superior force, but the policy of unit distinction continues just as in an advance.

GREAT BATTLE DEVELOPING ROUND GRODEK,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent believes the Galician operations will shortly culminate in a great battle around Grodek, 17 miles westward of Lemberg. Grodek is on a chain of lakes and marshes very helpful to the defence. It is claimed in Vienna that the western part of the town which is unprotected by marshes has been taken. Berlin papers state the Russians are bringing up splendidly trained troops from Odessa, and the Grand Duke Nicholas has stated Lemberg will be defended at all costs.

THE GERMAN AIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—

The "Times" military correspondent estimates that in the main struggle and on the most critical part of the Front 35 Austro-German army corps are probably concentrated of which a third is to the south of the Dniester and the remaining two-thirds on or across the San. He believes that the German aim of something more than the recapture of Lemberg and is to overthrow the Russian armies in their front and separate the Russian southern armies based on Kieff from the northern and central armies based on Petrograd and Moscow. But, before the Austro-Germans can reach Lemberg they must face the strongly fortified Grodek line, a string of lakes, rivers and marshy country, extending to the north-west of Lemberg nearly to the Dniester marshes.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

ROVEREDO IN SIGHT

AMAZING MOUNTAIN WARFARE.

(REUTER'S SPECIALWAR SERVICE)

CHIASSO, June 18.

The Italians are now only five miles from Roveredo. Although the intervening ground is most difficult, it is supposed that the Austrians will continue to concentrate their most powerful artillery in the Carnic Alps, but the Italians maintain their superiority.

The Alpini performed amazing work along the chamois paths, surprising and capturing an entrenched enemy.

The Alpini and Bersaglieri with mountain and machine-guns outflanked fresh Austrian troops approaching Montenero and many thousands of the enemy were compelled to retire, leaving many prisoners and booty.

Roveredo is a town of the Austrian Tyrol, close to the Adige's left bank, fourteen miles south of Trent by rail. It has been since the 15th century the centre of the Tyrolese silk industry; it has also leather and tobacco factories.

BRILLIANT FEAT BY ITALIANS

WHOLE OF MONTENERO OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 18.

The Italians performed a brilliant feat in occupying the whole of Montenero and placing artillery on heights of almost five-thousand feet.

The Italians are now also solidly in possession of the ground north-west of Montenero. It is reported that Gorizia is full of Austrian wounded.

EXPLOIT BY ALPINISTS,

HUNGARIAN BATTALION ANNIHILATED

UDINE, June 19.

The Italians are jubilant at the annihilation of a Hungarian battalion at Montenero as the heroism of the Hungarians has been a tradition in Italy since 1848.

These veterans a thousand strong climbed the Vrata Mountain, hoping to dominate and outflank the Italians, but the Alpinists, creeping catlike in the undergrowth, gradually surrounded the mountain and did not reply to the fire of the Hungarians till they had got to close range, when the Alpinists poured a rain of bullets into the enemy and then charged with the bayonet.

The enemy were confused and turned to flee but found the Alpinists emerging from every side. Not a man escaped death or capture.

KEY TO THE ISONZO VALLEY.

The possession of Montenero gives the Italians a commanding position whence Tolmino is well within range of their heavy guns.

Tolmino, with a garrion of thirty thousand and powerful defences, is gradually becoming an Austro-Italian Przemysl, as it is the key to the Isonzo Valley and its capture is indispensable to Italy.

ACTIVITIES OF FRANC-TIREURS CHECKED

The activities of franc-tireurs organised by the Austrians in the Friuli province have been checked by the summary shooting of about a hundred caught redhanded and by emptying the villages of their inhabitants.

FORMIDABLE STRUGGLE ON THE ISONZO

SUCCESS DAILY MADE CLEARER.

ROME, June 19.

The Italians are methodically continuing the demolition of Malborghetto. Austrian artillery again attempted to reply, but was silenced.

Headquarters report that the struggle on the Isonzo, especially at Plava, is assuming great proportions and the importance of the Italian success is daily made clearer.

A naval battery has joined the fighting at Duino and has performed very effective work.

Italian dirigibles have had gratifying military success, tearing up railways and destroying stations. All returned safely.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

ROME, June 18.

The submarine Medusa has been torpedoed by an enemy submarine. An officer and four of the crew were rescued and taken prisoners.

It appears that the Medusa, which was believed to be the fastest submarine in the world, and an enemy submarine were submerged close together and were unaware of each other's presence.

The Medusa was the first to come to the surface and was consequently sighted by the enemy's periscope and promptly torpedoed.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.

"A MERE FIGURE-HEAD."

CONSTERNATION OF THE TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ATHENS, June 17.

Travellers from Constantinople relate that the Turks are full of consternation at their losses, amounting to 120,000 in the Gallipoli Peninsula. It is realised that if losses continue at the same rate resistance will soon have collapsed.

The influential Pashas are disillusioned but are powerless. All diplomats state that they are controlled by the Germans, and that the Sultan is a mere figure-head, content merely to live and incapable of any thought for the State.

The latest reports indicate that anti-German feeling in Constantinople is increasing.

A high German officer has been shot while motoring.

HUGE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

500 HOUSES AND STORE DESTROYED

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

A telegram from Constantinople states that a huge fire has occurred there, and five-hundred houses and a large store were destroyed.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN DARDANELLES.

THREE TROOP-TRANSPORTS TORPEDOED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 19.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, June 18.—The "Daily News's" Athens correspondent says, a British submarine entered the Dardanelles and torpedoed three transports carrying troops.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP'S FEAT.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION DAMAGED.

ROME, June 18.

An Italian airship has dropped bombs and seriously damaged the important railway junction at Divacca, ten miles East of Trieste, and the starting point of the Branch line to Pola, which will thus possibly be isolated.

AUSTRIAN ARMOURED TRAIN TRAPPED.

ROME, June 18.

During the fighting for the passage of the river Isonzo, an Austrian armoured train was trapped in a tunnel on the trans-Alpine railway.

AUSTRIAN TACTICS AGAINST INVASION.

DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The Laibach correspondent of the "Geneva Tribune" states the Austrians at Gorz whose suburbs the Italians have reached, made a desperate sortie on 13th June. The sortie failed, and the Austrians lost 2,000 dead, wounded and prisoners. Nevertheless the Austrians' chief efforts are directed to the points on the Carnic Alps, notably the Monte Croce Pass, 25 miles from the point where the Vienna Railway crosses the frontier.

Mr. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent, describes the attack in this district:—After a heavy artillery preparation the Austrians at daybreak mounted the slope towards the Italian position utilising a considerable amount of dead ground, and concentrated on two points so near the Italian position, that it was unsafe for the artillery to aid in the final rush. The result resembled a battle.

The attacks were made in close formation, and under a stream of Italian fire the enemy fell in heaps. They were drawn back to sheltered ground leaving many dead. They reformed and attacked again. Each time the attack withered away.

After the third attempt the assault was abandoned. The policy underlying these efforts in this district is believed to be to force the Italians to abandon the Isonzo advance, to protect the Astrian flank, and prevent invasion.

BEST GUARANTEE OF SPEEDY PEACE,

FROM A GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, June 19.

At four Socialist meetings in Berlin on Tuesday, resolutions were passed, demanding a speedy termination of the war and declaring that the best guarantee of a speedy peace was the renunciation of all ideas of annexation.

(Continued on page 10)

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

MARKETS GENERALLY QUIET.

DEBTS BY ALIEN ENEMIES

BURMAH OIL COMPANY'S PROSPERITY.

Our correspondent states that owing to the Whitsuntide Holiday, the Stock Exchange has been very quiet and the week generally one of extreme idleness.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 29

Business has been very quiet on the Stock Exchange. Not only was last week one of extreme idleness, but the week was broken by the fact that Monday was the Whitsuntide Bank holiday and one of the finest bank holidays experienced in recent years. A large number of members seized the opportunity offered by the glorious sunshine to extend their visit to the country and seaside over the week. The position has been affected by the business of changing the Government and the news about the munitions of war. As my readers know it was fully expected that the Allies would have moved further forward towards the German frontier by now and without question nothing but the lack of the right kind of shells for our artillery could have stopped the British soldiers following up their splendid effort at Neuve Chappelle. Business men in the city are now waiting to see how long it will be before the munitions difficulty is righted and readjust their opinion as to the duration of the war.

AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.

Perhaps the brightest section of the Stock Exchange has been that devoted to high-class, or "gilt edge" securities as they are called. Especially have dealings in the war been a notable feature. Many Colonial stocks have been to the fore, especially recent issues, while considerable attention has been paid to Indian issues. The market for Home Rails has remained very idle despite the fact that an issue by the North Eastern Company of a million in four and a half per cent. redeemable stock met with wonderful success. Another issue is expected shortly by the market. This is by the Great Central Company which will offer seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds worth of debenture stocks at a price which, allowing for redemption in ten years will give a return of about four and three quarters per cent. This, to say the least, should prove an attractive investment.

A QUIET MARKET.

The callous attitude adopted by Berlin towards the United States is undoubtedly affecting the mood of Wall Street. New York feeling is reflected over here, and we have ceased to keep our market over New York parity, and the London market has become very idle. Perhaps the brightest spot in this section is supplied by Canadian Pacific which have kept quite steady the last day or two. Other Canadian Railway issues, however, have been quite neglected.

During the first two working days of the week, there were signs of some strength and attention to oil and rubber shares. But it did not last long, especially when the continued fine weather lured many members away to the country. There has been absolutely no business in Mining shares, even South Africans having relapsed into a neglected and idle market.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The bankers of London are still unable to make up their minds to close their institutions at 3 instead of 4 o'clock. It will be remembered that I referred to the subject last week, especially with regard to the Stock Exchange, where there has been talk of closing at 2 o'clock in order to work in with such a policy by the Joint Stock Institutions. The reason for cutting an hour off the banking hours is, the shortage of staffs, owing to recruiting for the war. But there have been bank authorities who have questioned whether the curtailment of time by one hour would sufficiently affect the situation to deal with this difficulty. From what I hear, however, that view had been overruled. What chiefly influenced discussions at the weekly meeting of bankers on Thursday was the belief that our resources are about to be organised and that as a result our armies will be recruited without senseless disorganisation of industry. Of course, so far as the London Stock Exchange is concerned the position must not be judged altogether by the amount of business transacted. Were that the only consideration the House might well be opened for four hours five days only of the week. But it must be borne in mind that London is the heart of a financial world that includes New York and other vigorous centres.

ALIEN ENEMIES' DEBTS.

Traders in England are beginning to worry about debts due to them by alien enemies at the end of the war. They worry the Board of Trade and the Board of Trade in its turn worries the Foreign Office. The last named has tried to throw oil on troubled waters by statements that show how little it appreciates the far-sighted anxiety of the appellants. Says the Foreign Office:—"Should what is due to you be confiscated by the enemy, then you must take it as lost, but in other cases you will be able to enforce your claims." That is all very well, but what creditors over here fear, and rightly fear, is that wholesale bankruptcy is likely to fall on their alien debtors and that some efforts should be made to make their Governments responsible. Needless to say it is a subject not likely to be dropped until Whitehall can soothe the anxious ones with some practical promise.

PROSPEROUS OIL COMPANY.

The depredations by the Emden came nearer home to you in India than was the case over here. But we in London have just experienced an echo of the German cruiser's exploits in the East by the publication of the Annual Report by the Burmah Oil Company. It will be remembered that the Emden bombarded the Madras installation of the Burmah Oil Company, and set fire to a quantity of oil. With regard to the damage done on that occasion the sum of £7,812 was charged to the past year's profit. The Company can, however, well afford it for the profit for the year amounted to £1,411,279, which is about £48,000 more than for the previous year. Out of this sum £464,013 has been appropriated to depreciation, £80,000 goes to the Fields Reserve, £20,000 to insurance reserve, while £40,000 has been written off investments. It is proposed to pay final dividends of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares making 27½ per cent for the year with £72,600. This is the same distribution as last year.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

SITUATION IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 18th June:—

In Galicia the Austro-Germans' advance continues and the Germans say they have forced the Russians to evacuate the positions north of Sieniawa and are hotly pursuing them northward across the frontier towards Tarnograd in Poland.

The Germans also claim the capture of Lubaczow, to have broken the Russian resistance at Niemirow, and to have closed the road between Niemirow and Jawarow, about 30 miles from Lemberg. Further south the Russians are said to be retreating towards Grodek, less than 20 miles from Lemberg, and the Austrians say that they have stormed the western part of that town.

The Russian communique merely says that a battle continues and on the 15th a very severe engagement took place between the San and the Lubaczow.

A German report says the position on the Dniester remains unchanged, and the Russians say that on this front on the night of the 15th they threw the enemy back in disorder.

The Russians report no special change in the Baltic provinces, Shavli district, and west of the Middle Neimen, and in Poland they have repulsed an attack by a small German force.

The French report great activity during the past two days north of Arras and numerous and desperate infantry actions and a continuous violent artillary duel.

The French have advanced uninterruptedly towards Souchez capturing several lines of trenches and maintaining positions gained despite furious counter attacks. North-east of and south of Neuville they had carried the first enemy line, and at certain points the second line. Units were engaged in fighting with bayonets and hand grenades supported by the fire of nearly 300,000 shells.

French air squadrons effectively bombarded the enemy reserve and dispersed massed troops in process of formation.

The French were also active in the Vosges and occupied the lines of heights dominating the valley of the Fecht in Alsace.

The Italians reported gradual progress in the Tyrol and Trentino region and say the offensive on the Isonzo is proceeding with method and certainty. They have partially destroyed the railway station at Gorigia.

The Press Bureau issues a statement of the operations in East Africa during March, April and May.

On 4th March a German detachment, about 300 Askaries, which marched north to invade British territory in the Karunga District east of Lake Victoria Nyanza, was engaged and driven back south of the Mara River. On the 10th March a party of the Kashmir rifles were attacked east of Kilimanjaro. One of our armed steamers disabled a German steamer on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Various small affairs of patrols have occured, and unsuccessful attempts to destroy the Uganda Railway.

COL. MAUDE ON THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A "Statesman" cable says:—

Colonel Maude in the course of a lecture at the Shaftsbury Theatre said General Joffre's process of nibbling has been successful in drawing all the enemy's trumps.

As a consequence it was impossible for the enemy to guess where the French would attack.

The longer the delay in the final attack the more complete would be the final catastrophe for the enemy.

The Germans are already using their last 4,000,000 men.

The Austrians are a hindrance to them rather than a help.

The collapse will come from within and the signs of disintegration are already visible.

When once the Germans are forced to make a substantial retreat the process will set in vigorously.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WARNEFORD.

RESULT OF AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 18.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, who was recently awarded the Victoria Cross for destroying a Zeppelin in Belgium, has been killed while testing an aeroplane in Paris. A civilian who was flying with Warneford was also killed.

PARIS, June 19.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford was killed on Thursday afternoon at the Buc Aerodrome. The passenger was an American journalist, named Henry Needham. They fell 800 feet. The cause of the accident is not known. Both were shattered unrecognisably.

Their remains were placed in the mortuary of the British Hospital at Versailles and covered with the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes and flowers collected by the British wounded inmates, two British soldiers with arms reversed performing the vigil. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, June 19.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford had only been five minutes in the air when the machine began to veer uncontrollably.

Suddenly the tail became detached and the machine fell into a cornfield.

There are conflicting versions as to the cause of the accident, one saying that the propeller broke.

Lieut. Warneford was a careful flyer and was making a trial flight preparatory to returning to duty at Dunkirk.

He evidently had not intended to do any trick flying, because neither he nor his companion made use of safety straps.

When the machine overbalanced both pitched out.

The Shilling Fund which was being raised in England as a national testimonial, will now be devoted to a permanent memorial.

In an interview, Lieut. Warnford's mother said that when she received the Admiralty's announcement of her son's death she thought it was a trick, because on Wednesday she had received an unsigned letter saying "God's curse on you all." She believes the sender was a German.

Lieut. Warneford's step-father, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army Medical Corps, goes to the Front to-morrow.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S LIBERALITY.

HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 18.

The King has accepted from Prince Ranjitsinhji the offer of a beautifully situated residence at Staines as a hospital for wounded officers.

The expenses of its upkeep will be shared by the donor and the Maharajahs of Kashmir and Patiala.

The hospital was formally opened to-day by General Sir O'Moore Creagh. Prince Ranjitsinhji in a speech said that he had never been so proud of being an Indian as to-day when the Indians were fighting side by side with the British against the common foe. It was an honour to have over the hospital the Union Jack, the emblem of Empire and real brotherhood.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

HOOGE.—In Flanders, 2 miles from Ypres, on the Ypres-Menin Road.

ARMENTIERES.—In France, 12 miles W.N.W. of Lille.

LA BASSEE.—In France, ten miles north of Lens.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles N.W. of Cambrai.

YPRES.—In Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

FESTUBERT.—In France, 3 miles north-west of La Bassee.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

BUVAL.—In France, north of Notre Dame de Lorette.

COUTRAL.—In Flander, 9 miles N.E.N. of Tourcoing.

TARNOGRAD.—In Poland, 52 miles W.S.W. of Balsiz.

GRODEK.—In Galicia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Lemberg.

METZERAL.—In Alsace, on the Fetch, 15 miles S.W. of Colmar.

MUNSTER.—In Alsace, 12 miles S.W. of Colmar.

WARSAW.—The capital of Poland on the Vistula, 330 miles east of Berlin.

STRYJ.—In Galicia, 40 miles south of Lemberg.

ROVEREDO.—In Austrian Tyrol, 14 miles south of Trent.

TOLMINO.—In Austria, 35 miles north of Trieste.

MALBORGHETTO,—In Austria, 14 miles N.W. of Trieste.

DUINO.—In Austria, 12 miles N.W. of Trieste.

DIVACCA.—In Austria, 10 miles east of Trieste.

POLA.—In Austria 185 miles south of Trieste.

KARLRUHE.—The capital of Baden, 5 miles east of the Rhine.

GERMAN PIRACY.

GROWING INDIGNATION IN SCANDINAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 19.

There is growing indignation both in Norway and Sweden at the sinkings and seizures of their vessels by the Germans.

Newspapers are beginning to ask whether neutrality implies acceptance of any treatment which the belligerents are pleased to inflict.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN NOTE IN GERMANY.

NO MORE ENEMIES WANTED.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

It is clear that the American Note has made a deep impression in Germany. The newspapers suggest great concessions, but denounce the "Lokalanzeiger" which declared that England did not really wish to starve millions of Germans but only to compel them to surrender.

The "Colgone Gazette" remarks that America could give the Entente only money and munitions, but Germany does not wish for a ninth or tenth enemy.

SINKING OF THE WILLIAM P. FRYE.

GERMANY'S CONTENTION NOT ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The American reply to Germany on the subject of the sinking of the William P. Frye refuses to accept Germany's contention that an American ship with contraband may be destroyed provided that Germany pays compensation.

U 29 SUNK BY BRITISH WARSHIP.

LONDON, June 19.

The Admiralty states that submarine U29, the sinking of which was announced on March 25th, was sunk by a British war vessel.

STEAMER DULCIE TORPEDOED.

LONDON, June 19.

The steamer Dulcie has been sunk by a submarine without warning off the Suffolk coast. One was drowned.

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.

ENEMY CAPITULATE AT MONSO.

PARIS, June 20.

A despatch from the Governor of Equatorial Africa says as the result of desperate forest fighting, begun on May 24, including an uninterrupted day and night battle lasting three days, the French Sangha column forced the enemy to capitulate at Monso, after driving him from strongly fortified positions.

The French captured many prisoners, including Europeans, and some mitrailleuses.

The column is advancing on Besam, south-west of Lomie.

MADRAS JUDGE KNIGHTED.

LONDON, June 18.

The King to-day received Mr. Justice William Bock Ayling, of the Madras High Court, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 18.

Lord Selborne has appointed a committee presided over by Lord Milner, to consider steps for increasing food production in England.

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 18.

The cricketer R. H. Spooner has again been wounded but not dangerously.

ACTIVITY AT KRUPP'S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Cojenhagen correspondent states that a Danish student of economics who has returned from a visit to Essen, says since the war the number of workers at Krupp's has increased from 70,000 to 115,000. The work at present is practically concentrated on the manufacture of long range artillery.

RUSSIAN FACTORIES:

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

A Petrograd report states the Government has arranged to take control of all factories and workshops not engaged in the production of essential articles and to employ them in the manufacture of war material.

MR. BONAR LAW ON THE WAR

ONLY ONE OUTLET: VICTORY OR RUIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 19.

Speaking at Shrewsbury School Speech Day, Mr. Bonar Law said:—

We are in the greatest convulsion in history, of which there is only one outlet, victory or ruin. The valour and heroism of our soldiers and sailors will be insufficient, unless they are supported by the entire nation. The coalition for the national good had the country behind it.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

MERCHANTS CONVICTED IN SCOTLAND

LONDON, June 18.

In a trial at Edinburgh of Robert Hetherington and H. A. Wilson, two Glasgow merchants, each was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000 for trading with the enemy.

The Lord Advocate said that both were partners in Jacks and Company, Glasgow, who had contracts with Krupps.

The evidence proved that they had delivered iron ore lying at Rotterdam during the war.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Reuter's telegram regarding the conviction of Robert Hetherington and H. A. Wilson, partners of Messrs. Jacks and Co., Glasgow, we wish to inform the public, that our firm, Messrs. William Jacks and Co., of London, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon and Shanghai have no connection in any shape or form with the above Company. Our sole partners are James Gray Buchannan, R. Russell Walker and Stewart Barrig. Yours etc.

J. D. JESSAPS,
Manager.
P. P. WILLIAM JACKS & CO.

Bombay June 20th.

DUTCH MISSION TO THE HOLY SEE.

THE HAGUE, June 18.

The Chamber has adopted a Bill appointing an Extraordinary Mission to the Holy See.

JAPAN AND COTTON TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" referring to the establishment of a Japanese steamer service from New York via Panama understands that the increased cheaper imports of cotton from the Mexican Gulf ports will reduce the imports from India and enable Japanese manufacturers to underbid the British in the Indian markets.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests were present at the dinner given at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday night:—

The Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, Mr. C. N. Seddon and Mrs. Seddon, the Hon. Lt.-Colonel J. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Lt.-Colonel L. Impey, Brigadier-General H. T. Brooking, Mrs. Brooking and Miss Brooking, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Rev. J. C. Matthew and Mrs. Matthew, Mr. W. C. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd, Lieut.-Colonel T. Stodart and Mrs. Stodart, Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. A. Doran and Mrs. Doran, Major W. S. J. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. W. C. Holman, Mr. E. M. Duggan, and Mrs. Duggan, Dr. Harold H. Mann, and Mrs. Mann, Captain S. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, Captain W. H. Miles, Captain E. C. Pinckney, Captain G. E. Anstie, Captain J. Callaway, Lt. W. R. A. Scott, Mrs. Corbould Warren, and Miss Sladen.

The House Party comprised: The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee, and Lady Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir Frederic and Lady Sprott, Brigadier-General W. C. Knight and Mrs. Knight, Captain Knight, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr. Benjamin G. Horniman, and their Excellencies and Staff.

Official and Personal.

On the retirement early in July of the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, now acting as Member in charge of the Department of Education, will assume charge of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Pending the return from leave of the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Education, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, Secretary, Department of Education, will act as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of that department.

Consequent on the return of H. E. Mons A. Martineau, Governor of French India from France, Mons H. Lejeune, Acting Governor reverts to his appointment as Secretaire General, relieving M. Ambon who reverts to the charge of one of the offices of the Government. Mon. M. J. Barbier, Administrator, First Class, who has also just returned from France, takes up his duties as Private Secretary to the Governor, relieving M. Vincent who goes to Chandernagore as Administrator of that settlement.

H. H. the Begum of Bhopal has made a donation of Rs. 14,000 to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund for the provision of two motor launches for service in the Persian Gulf.

The wound received by Sir James Meston's son is not severe and he is reported as making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

THE GREEK ELECTIONS.

VENIZELIST VICTORY ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ATHENS, June 18.

The Venezelist victory has been finally established, but owing to the King's illness Government will remain in power till July 20th. Therefore no change in Greek policy is to be expected at present.

M. VENIZELOS AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 19.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, June 17 (delayed in transmission).—The Venizelist press demands an immediate assembling of the Chamber, and passage of the Regency Act enabling M. Venizelos to assume the Premiership without awaiting the King's recovery.

KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, June 18.

The King has shown perceptible improvement.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Continued from page 7.)

Lieutenant H. Thomson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant P. Compston, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant H. Harham, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant N. Harland, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Keigwin, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. King, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. McNair, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant H. Wight, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Deighton, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Worrall, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant G. G. Bolton, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant A. Waddington, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hellen, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant L. Pegler, Essex.

MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain H. R. Clayton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H. Shaw, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain W. Paine, Royal Lancasters.
Captain S. Walmsley, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant A. W. Bailey, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieutenant R. Fippard, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant J. C. Grogan, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant G. W. Lancaster, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant E. Lake, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Marshall, Leicesters.
Lieutenant K. N. McKenzie, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant H. F. Garrett, 9th East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. Anderson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant W. Boydell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Coles, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Rodgers, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant D. G. Jones, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Parkes, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. Wodsnam, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. Guthrie, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant T. B. Lowther, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Vores, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. T. Parker, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. T. Pritchard, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Second-Lieutenant W. R. Hornby, East Lancashires.

KILLED.

Captain R. C. Blyth, Gloucesters.
Captain H. Whalley, East Lancs.
Lieutenant G. S. James, Manchesters.
Lieutenant A. Renshaw, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant B. Hayward, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant P. C. Johnson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant T. C. Walker, Manchesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The following is the name of officer mentioned in the 146th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Tek Singh, 9th Hudson's Horse.

94th list from Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

Major C. R. Villiers Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles.

SIMLA, June 19.

The following are the names of officers mentioned in the 147th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Captain J. C. Wickham, R.E., 2nd Queen's Own Sappers.

Additional from Persian Gulf:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Major W. A. C. Fraser, Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Bombay Chronicle
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 8. MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

THE CULTURE OF THE OTTOMANS.

ITS VINDICATION BY ACADEMICIANS.

Before I proceed very briefly to discuss the modern school of Ottoman literature and the prose writers, I would like to refer to a contribution by Professor Henri Léon, Ph. D., F.S.P., in the "Asiatic Review" which has reached India since the first part of my article on the present subject appeared. This well known Orientalist deals in his article with Turkish poetry which he vindicates. Need one add that it is gratifying to note that the European academies are making their voice heard at last above the railing of the uninformed.

"Within the last few weeks," says M. Henri Léon, "certain statesmen in the fervour of their political zeal, and in justification of the policy which has resulted in the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire, *have given prominence to the fable* that the Turks have either no literature, prose or poetry, or that such as they possess is wretchedly crude, very poor and extremely small in quantity, and certainly unworthy, of any race claiming to be numbered among the cultured peoples of the world. Ottoman literature, far from either being poor, crude or small in quantity, is on the contrary very extensive and not infrequently highly-polished. This is especially true of Ottoman poetry. Unfortunately, but few English people have any knowledge at all of the Turkish language, and of those few who have some slight acquaintance with the Osmanli tongue, still fewer have either the time, inclination or ability to read, comprehend, and render into English even a few fragments from the rich store of Ottoman literature. It is, therefore, the ignorance of the Briton and not the Osmanli's lack of literary ability that is to be blamed for a want of knowledge of Ottoman literature and an appreciation of its beauties."

Indeed in this ignorance of which M. Léon speaks, Britain is by no means alone, but is accompanied by the whole of Europe and also by India. M. Léon continues:—

"The art of poetry has always found ardent admirers and skilful artificers in the Ottoman Empire. Each generation of Turks from the moment that the little band of forty courageous Osmanlis crossed the Bosphorus in a raft, and first set foot on the soil of Europe, until now, has produced a not inconsiderable number of true poets, the majority of whom have left behind them prolific evidence of their high poetic gifts."

It is most fortunate that this fresh testimony to Ottoman literature and vindication of Ottoman culture reached India in time to be inserted in this article side by side with the verdicts of other great authorities whom I have quoted.

Being unable to procure English translations in Bombay of the modern Ottoman school of Poetry, I must, perforce, restrict myself to merely tracing the course of the new influence, its exponents and results. The transition period in Turkey was, during the reign of Mahomed II., known as the Reformer. This Prince was the first of his line to discard the turban for the *fez*, the flowing robes of his ancestors for the stiff uniforms and gold lace of the West. From the sacred precincts of the *Harem* there disappeared in these times those billowy Turkish trousers and dainty zouaves, which made the national costume of the Osmanlis at once the most naive and graceful that could anywhere be found. French millinery came to Stamboul between 1808 and 1830 and since then has never gone, nor is likely to. To-day any Turk of good family might be a Frenchman save for his *fez*, any Turkish lady save for her "yasmak" might be a Frenchwoman, and her reading is generally more than that of the average Frenchwoman and her linguistic talents far in excess.† This Gallicising of Turkey by her Sultan was of course bound sooner or later to permeate literary circles.

"More intimate relations with Western Europe" says Gibbs* "and a pretty general study of the French language and literature, together with the steady progress of the reforming tendency fairly started under Mahomed II. resulted in the birth of the new or the modern school whose objects are truth and simplicity. In the political writings of Raschid and Akif Pashas we have the first clear note of change; but the man to whom more than to any other the new departure owes its success is Shinassi Effendi, who employed it (1859) for poetry as well as for prose."

Shinassi who lived for some time in Paris and held very liberal views, immediately found disciples in Kemal Bey "one of the most gifted men of letters who have appeared in Turkey," and Ekrem Bey—the author of a series of a beautiful poems "*Zamzéna*," who held the important post of Professor of Literature in the Ecole Civile of Constantinople, and last but not least the great dramatist, Hamid Bey, who died in 1878, but whose books will never die but continue for all time to inspire the Osmanlis with ideas of Revolution and Reform.

With such powerful support from the Academy, the new school was bound to triumph over the Persian, whose influence had been declining year by year. Tortuous expressions of ultra-sentimentalism have gradually yielded place to the more direct argument of the West, and happily, strange though it may sound, Turkish poetry has lost nothing of its beauty by the operation of the metamorphosis.

Commenting on the new spirit of Ottoman literature Dr. Lane Poole remarks: "Of course all these changes have not been effected without opposition; many Turks of the old school, admirers of the Persian style, and haters of all things Western, opposed them bitterly and the same oppose them still; but the battle has virtually been fought, the victory won and for good or ill Europe has conquered Asia, Paris has replaced Shiraz."

This was of course only the natural result of the geographical situation of the Osmanlis, and candidly it must be expressed that none but a few envious Chauvinists can regret that the change in Ottoman literature is an accomplished fact and that it has drawn up level with the age.

"The tone of the imaginative literature of modern Turkey is very tender and very sad. The Ottoman poets of to-day love chiefly to dwell upon such themes as a fading flower or a girl dying of decline; and though admiration of a recent French school may have something to do with this, the fancy forces itself upon us, when we read those sweet and plaintive verses, that a brave but gentle-hearted people, looking forward to its future without fear, but without hope, may be seeking, perhaps unconsciously, to derive what sad comfort it may from the thought that all beautiful life must end in dismal death."

The prose writers of Turkey cannot be said to occupy the same position in the international academy as her poets, some of whom touched the sublime and sang among the Gods, but nevertheless there are many and great classics which have stood the test of time and show no signs of diminishing in public favour in spite of novel influences and great social upheavals. One of the earliest prose works of importance was the translation by Chelibi of the Persian classic "Anvar-i-Suheyli" which remains as one of the jewels of the earliest school. This poduction was followed by the "Taj-uk-Tevarikh" (Crown of Chronicles) by Sad-ud-Din a courtier of Selim I. (1512-1520), who was the Imperial Historiographer and his work which is one of the most reliable chronicles on the Turkey of his day is as remarkable for its scientific value as for the distinction of its language and the magnificent handling of the most minute data. A successor of Sud-ud-din, Na'ima (1591-1659) carried on the former history and in his work a great advance is made in lucidity of style, though not in setting out of detail. As a variation from history—the most popular outlet for Ottoman prose—Elviya, a courtier of Mahomed IV (1649-1687), wrote an account of his travels in Europe and the East. As the impressions of a wandering Oriental this work is interesting and also as evidence of the exaggerations regarding the lethargy of the Turk and his sedentary proclivities. At this period Tash-koprizada and Ata-ullah wrote in conjunction a history of all the Sheiks and legists of the Ottoman Empire from its foundation to this day. As an insight into the process of early Ottoman law these volumes are invaluable alike to legal critic and the historian.

In the early part of the 17th century, the influx of scientific thought from Europe began to affect Turkish literature and we first see its active operation in the writings of Haji Kalifa whose themes were all scientific,—chronology, geography, biography, biology, etc. The works of this author are a landmark in Ottoman prose literature, replacing as they do both the passion for history and mere metaphysical speculation such as most of the writers of his period revelled in. In 1728, appeared the "life of the prophet by Veysi, in which Ottoman prose reached its highest point of Persianism ere it made way for the modern school.

Many of these Ottoman classics can rank with the finest literary treasures of any land, and, though abstract philosophy and religious mysticism of a heterogeneous Arab-Zoroastrian-Persian kind sometimes obscure the meaning of profound passages as far as Western students are concerned; nevertheless the prose of Turkey, like its poetry, is of a kind of which a great people may be justly proud, and will remain amongst Asia's choicest literary gems.

Now I come to another branch of the Fine Arts,—Architecture. Under this head also certain very definite but absurd charges are brought against the Turks. The chief being, lack of originality and gross imitation. When one talks of "imitation", as far as architecture is concerned, in any country, one is treading on very dangerous ground. The races which have developed a national style in architecture free from all external influences can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Turks are not amongst them, and have never advanced any pretensions in this regard. The mosques of Stamboul, we are told by wise people who go "cruising" every winter in the Eastern Mediterranean, to the profound regret be it said of the peoples who inhabit its shores, are all imitations of the Church of the Divine Wisdom,—Sancta Sophia. I should be the last person on earth to say that the mosque of Sancta Sophia was not worth copying, or, that it has not been a source of inspiration to the race which took it as the brightest jewel in the Crown they seized and the lands they conquered. But to pretend on the other hand that the Ottomans have not *surpassed* the dome of Justinian, is to deny the verdict of one's own eyes and to betrary a most profound lack of the artistic sense. The exterior of the Byzantine Church of the Divine Wisdom is extremely ugly (when viewed close) while such beautiful fanes as the Suleimanieh and the Achmed or even the quite modern and tiny structure of Valideh Sultaneh at Dolmabagtche, are as pearls that glisten in the Bosphorean sun and rest the tired vision on their bosoms of snowy marble, shaded by the cypress' eternal geen. The mosque of Sancta Sophia seen from a distance is one of the most imposing sights in the world, and no doubt when the invading Osmanli's beheld its overshadowing pile from across the water, they decided that any fane raised in the future by the Faithful to the glory of Allah should be inspired by it. But this in itself holds an argument showing, that the Ottomans far from being ignorant of the spiritual mission of high architectural art, understood and reverenced it to a degree at some periods of history foreign to Western Europe. Hutton in his "Constantinople,"* writes,—

"It is impossible not to echo the gratitude of the experts that far from being a ruin the church is one of the best preserved of so ancient monuments, and in regard to its treatment by the Turks we can only be grateful that Sancta Sophia has not been situated in *the more learned cities of Europe*, such as Rome, Aachen or Oxford, during "the period of revived interest in ecclesiastical antiquities."

Par exemple the Turks in 1453 did not emulate the Germans at Rome, the Cromwellians at Westminster or the *sans culottes* (in the age of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Reason!) at St. Denis or Notre Dame!

Have the Turks any architectural master-piece,—something which in its own world exhudes the spirit of St. Peters or Sancta Croce or Rheims? As the vessel from the Piraeus floats the smooth channel-way from the Marmora to the Golden Horn, the eyes of the pilgrim are seized, held and entranced at once by the most superb panorama in the world. An English traveller described the scene a few weeks ago as "the beautiful Garden of God." A dry and very pro-Byzantine Briton has written:—

"Here is, one feels, the true poetic East, the home of the poets we have read. It is not the 'purple East' we see, but the soft sensuous splendour of a great repose. . ."

And crowning this Elysian expanse of vine-clad hill and opalescent water, raising its magnificent pose above all else in a realm where so much is dignified, deathless and great,—looms the incomparable Mosque of Achmed,—called by experts—"*the greatest masterpiece of Asiatic Art!*" This mosque was built by the Sultan Achmed in six years from 1608-1614. He is said to have worked on it with his own hands and permitted none but Turkish masons to raise it. It is clearly and absolutely the work of Ottoman genius and proud may be the nation that can claim to have built the noblest temple raised by any Asiatic of any creed. Into this magnificent pile the Ottomans would seem to have put the very soul of their nation. Its grandeur, majesty, strength and vastness are eloquent of the spirit of a great imperial race. The graceful pose of its colonnades, the perfect symmetry of its aisles, the lofty poise of its dome, the noble simplicity of its space bear overpowering evidence of the great art that is enshrined in the race to whom the mosque owes its creation. For all time will the Turk be able to point to this structure and say with pride—"*This* have I bequeathed unto civilisation. By *this* will men remember my grandeur and my glory."

As far as Turkish handicrafts are concerned, they are so renowned that it is quite unnecessary to dwell on them. Is a Damascus blade inferior to a Toledo? Or the silks of Brusa inferior to those of Pekin? Is not a Turkish carpet a priceless treasure and do not all the jewellers of Paris and London find a ready market for any ornament that was moulded by the Golden Horn? Day by day the Leviathans float past the Seven Towers going north and south, eastwards and westwards, bearing the handicrafts of the Ottoman Empire to the uttermost ends of the earth——.

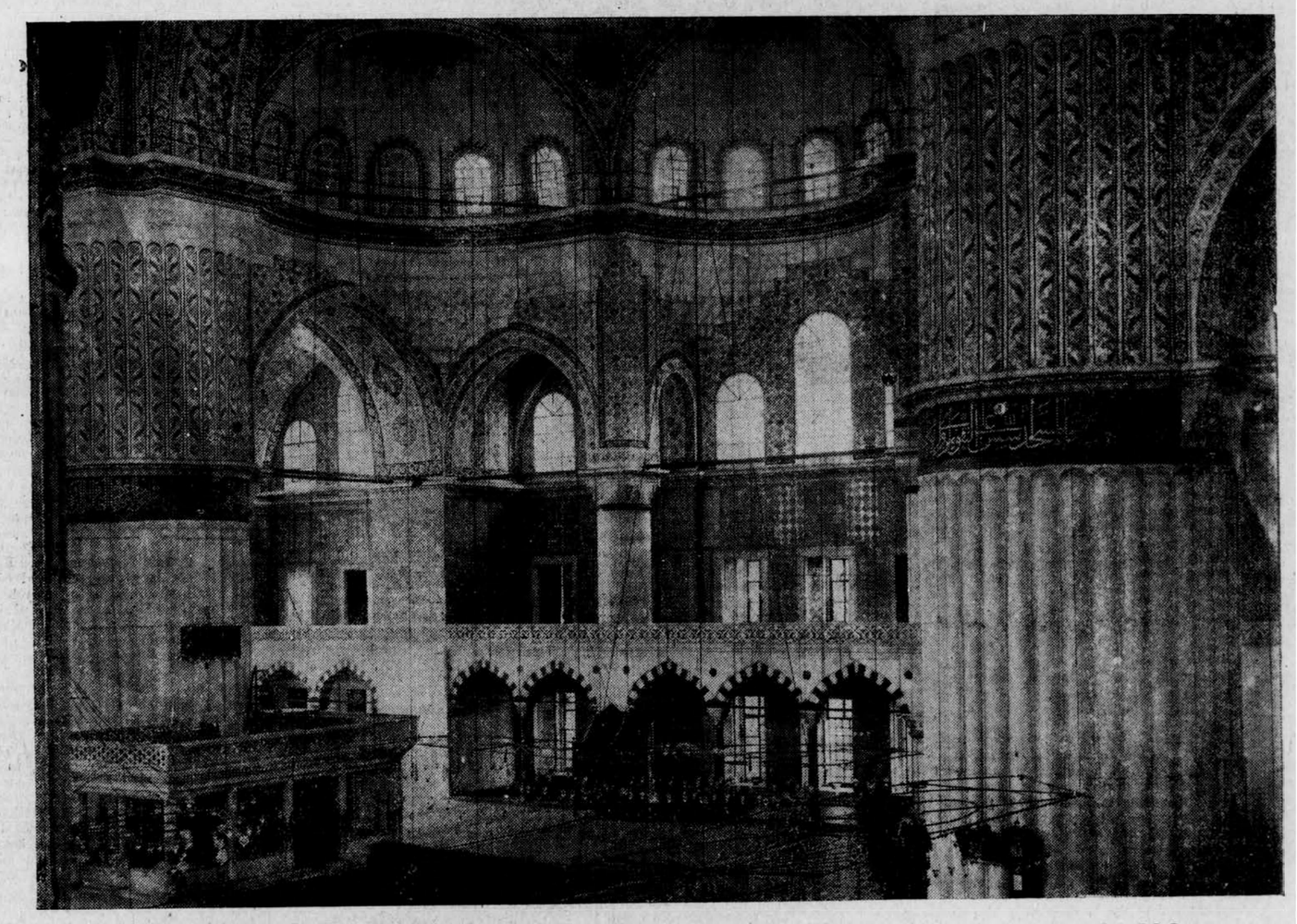
Securus judicat orbis terrarum!

During my five visits to various parts of the Ottoman Empire, as a writer, I was brought constantly into touch with the literary and official classes. I can sincerely say to-day, what Byron said a hundred years ago,—a Turkish Pasha is as well educated and refined as a Spanish grandee—the cream of European chivalry and that "the citizens are as in tolerable order as those of other countries." As linguists they need yield place to none save the Russians. And I must say that I have ever found in conversation with the Turks that they were capable of a broader outlook on life in all its spheres than is common in the East.

I have rarely met an officer of the upper classes in Turkey who could not speak at least three languages besides his own. Arabic and Persian are learnt side by side with Turkish, and English is by no means useless in Smyrna, Beirut or Stamboul. After Pierre Lott's wonderful romance on Ottoman women it is unnecessary to dwell on such essential truths as the unquestionable superiority of their culture over that of the nations of Eastern Europe and the absurdity of the notion that it is inferior to that of the women of France and Britain. The part they played in the Revolution is surely eloquent of a perspicacity and energy which shows them to be as advanced and virile as their sisters in the West. That there are millions of illiterate people in the Ottoman Empire is not surprising; since conditions are the same in Russia, Poland and parts of Spain. Having had the rare privilege of lecturing before ladies of the harems and Turkish students in various parts of the Ottoman Empire and discussing with them subjects that embraced every phase of thought I presume to add my humble voice to that of the Academicians, in their contention that the Imperial race of Othman is, by its culture and attainments in the field of civilisation, to be placed among the world's greatest and noblest nations.

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

THE MOSQUE OF ACHMED.



This incomparable edifice called by experts "the greatest masterpiece of Asiatic Art" was built by Sultan Achmed I, only Osmanli workmen being employed.

† "*Les Desenchantees*," par M. Pierre Loti de l'academie francaise

* "History of Ottoman Poetry." E. I. L. Gibbs. V. Volumes. Edited by Prof. Browne, Cambridge.

* "Turkey" by Prof. S. Lane Poole, Ph. D. (Fisher Unwin) page 322-23.

*"Constantinople," W. H. Hutton, M.A. "Constantinople," Prof. van Millingen.

Authorities Consulted.

J. von Hammer Purgstal, "*Gesichtes des Osmanischen Reiches*," Vienna.
E. Driault, "*La Turquie et l'Hellenisme*," Paris.
Pierre Loti, "*Les oeuvres de*—, Paris.
E. J. W. Gibbs, "*History of Ottoman Poetry*," Cambridge.
Prof. S. Lane-Poole, "*Turkey*." London.
Prof. van Millingen, "*Constantinople*," Oxford.

* * * *

In the introduction to his history of "Attila and the Huns," which Messrs. Constable will have ready next month, Mr. Edward Hutton endeavours to make out a case for the theory that the Prussians, physically as well as spiritually, are of the same Turanian stock as that to which the Huns belonged.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

THE ONLY PARALLEL.*

The facts of history never repeat themselves, but its moral issues for ever do so. At this moment it is inevitable that we should constantly look back to the great struggle which just a hundred years ago was in the last month of its twenty years' duration. It is the only struggle in English history that bears any near resemblance to the present. That with Philip II. was perhaps at some moments as great a danger to the independence of this country; but they were only moments; and when the gravest of them was triumphantly surmounted and the "invincible Armada" destroyed, England began to know that so far as Spain went it was on her side and not on that of her enemy that the invincibility lay. The next great struggle never seriously alarmed the country. The most victorious years of Louis XIV. were over before we were embarked in the struggle against him; and the last part of it was mainly a series of British triumphs to which our history knows no parallel. The peculiar gloom of the war of the American Revolution was in some ways the deepest England has ever known; but it was at least as much compounded of shame as of fear. Only in the worst years of the long struggle with France were we forced to realize, as we ought to realize now, that our very existence was at stake. Then, as now, we were attacked by an enemy who passionately desired the total ruin of England and believed he could accomplish it. Then, as now, we were confronted by an "armed doctrine" which, however unlike by its generous origin to the creed of devils which we are fighting to-day, was also a danger to the whole world, and involved a demand for universal dominion. Then, as now, weak-kneed sentimentalists cried peace when there could be no peace, shut their eyes to dangers which they left others to meet on their behalf, and preferred the luxury of their own self-complacent fancies to the grim teaching of the deeds that were being done all about them.

There is therefore something peculiarly right and opportune in the publication of this selection of the speeches of the man who was the very voice and will of England throughout that great struggle. It is true that he died many years before its conclusion. But we may without exaggeration adapt for his own praise the famous words in which, in his last speech, he uttered the praise of England. The best and truest epitaph of Pitt would be that while he lived he saved England by his exertions and that after his death he still saved her by his example. For all that was great in the government of England from 1784 to 1815 was first the living energy and then the undying spirit, the "immortal memory," of William Pitt.

The present war differs in obvious ways of fact from its great predecessor. Then we were fighting against France and, though not in Pitt's life, with the help of Prussia. Then we were fighting with so small a proportion of our population that the war, did not very visibly affect ordinary life. Then we had at home a small but influential political faction, led by some of the ablest and most popular statesmen of the day, which was constantly opposed to the war and often actively championed the cause of the enemy. There are such people to-day, it is true; but all of them together have not a hundredth part of the political influence and popularity of Fox. That war, again, lasted twenty years, while this is waged on such a scale that if it lasted three years there would be few soldiers left in Europe outside Russia. Again, we fought that war alone, with the fitful help of Allies who each of them more than once concluded a separate peace with the enemy. The interests of the Allies in this war are so vitally united, and nations as opposed to mere dynasties are so much involved in them, that to conclude from the fragility of Pitt's aliances to the fragility of those of to-day would be to make the profoundest of mistakes. The peoples of Europe can neither be bought off by marriages or intrigues, nor frightened by threats, as the Sovereigns too often were. They know that the whole of their civilization and liberty is at stake, and they will endure all till the enemy, whom they feel to be the enemy of the whole human race, is finally struck down. A last contrast may be found in the naval position, always a matter of such vital importance to this country. We are, we may hope, not at all likely now to be placed in a position of such awful danger as we were in the spring of 1797, when the great mutiny of the Fleet occurred while the enemy still had considerable forces at sea. Nor are we at all likely, it is to be feared, during the present war to obtain a position of such absolute security from attack as we had after Trafalgar. Even if the German fleet came out, and even if Admiral Jellicoe had as complete a victory as Nelson, the submarine and the airship would remain as dangers to this island and its commerce to which the war with Napoleon affords no parallel. There is no longer in the world such a thing as an island in the full sense of the meaning which that word had for Napoleon or Pitt.

So much for some of the many contrasts in the world of material fact. But the parallels in the moral and political issues are at least as remarkable. Some of them are admirably brought out in Mr. Coupland's Introduction. How did that long war begin? It began, exactly as this has begun, out of an attack upon Belgium. Then, as now, that inevitably involved this country; "honour and self-interest alike demanded war," as Mr. Coupland says; and the challenge was accepted by the reluctant and peace-loving Pitt exactly as it was accepted by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey last August. Then too, as now, we were not at first successful, and Antwerp became, in the much-quoted phrase, what it is to-day, "a pistol held at the heart of England." The words which Pitt used in reply to the French declaration of war exactly represent our legal and moral position as against the Germany of to-day.

England will never consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a natural right of which she makes herself the sole judge, the political system of Europe, established by solemn treaties and guaranteed by the consent of all the Powers.

Still less could we consent to the claim which soon followed, and which has been revived by Germany to-day. Napoleon spoke of France as "the arbiter of Europe," a "superior Power" with a natural mission to "control the other Powers and compel them to live at peace with each other." This has been the almost avowed ambition of Germany since 1870; and in Germany's case, as in Napoleon's the words "live at peace with each other" have in practice proved to be a euphemism for "live in terrorized obedience to me." Moral causes, unlike mere happenings, do tend to produce results which can be calculated. And just as the arrogance of Napoleon gradually convinced the whole of Europe that European life was impossible so long as he reigned, so that of Germany has, before and still more since the beginning of the war, forced something like the whole world to realize that, with a Germany in her present temper and the power to give free rein to it, there can be no peace and no truce; for such a Germany is a standing menace to the degree of freedom and civilization already attained by humanity, and still more to all our highest hopes for the future. We may say exactly what Pitt said in 1804:—

> I need not remind the House that we are come to a new era in the history of nations; that we are called to struggle for the destiny not of this country alone, but of the civilized world. We must remember that it is not for ourselves alone that we submit to unexampled privations. We have for ourselves the great duty of self-preservation to perform; but the duty of the people of England now is of a higher and nobler order. We are in the first place to provide for our security against an enemy whose malignity to this country knows no bounds. . . . But our still higher exultation ought to be that we provide not only for our own safety, but hold out a prospect to nations now bending under the iron yoke of tyranny of what the exertions of a free people can effect.

Even at its best, as here, this rotund expansive style does not easily lend itself to quotation where any regard has to be paid to considerations of space. Pitt rarely concentrates his meaning into a phrase or a word. There is, however, one occasion on which he did so which may well be remembered to-day. There were people at the beginning of this war, there are even a few now, probably there will again be more later on, who ask why we are in the war at all, and what we are fighting for. Pitt also was asked that question—asked to answer it in one sentence. He replied in one word, *security*; and that is the right answer to-day. It is not the whole of the answer; for we sincerely believe ourselves to be fighting for more than ourselves, and for things of an order altogether higher than the mere safety of any nation against invasion or attack. But, still, that is the primary object which alone can guarantee the others. We are again fighting, as Pitt was, for "security against a danger," which we may reasonably think, as he thought that of his day, "the greatest that ever threatened the world." A war for universal domination under the pretence of offering a more than dubious liberty and fraternity was bad enough; a similar war under the pretence of the benefits that would accrue to the world from the spread of a thing so stupidly soulless as the State-made *Kultur* of Prussia is far worse. Neither pretence has, of course, any serious importance.

The real mainspring of war, then as now, now as then, is to be seen in the ambition of universal empire. Against that ambition England will always send forth her last ship and her last man. Ignorant people, and some who are not ignorant, attack the famous doctrine of the balance of power, so long the guiding principle of our foreign policy. They usually attack it as if it meant that it was our duty to see that each of the Powers of Europe was an exact counterpoise of the other. But this is, of course, a deliberate travesty. No one could be so absurd as to suppose that it is the business of England to see that Germany and France are exact makeweights in Europe or that Russia is exactly as strong as Austria and Austria exactly as strong as Russia. The doctrine of the balance of Power was invented by statesmen, and is not likely to be a folly of this sort. All that it demands is that there should be no single Power of such overwhelming strength as to place it in a position to dictate to Europe. We can never be such a Power ourselves, because we are an island cut off from Europe, and can never have the military strength to overrun it. But successive Powers, Philip II. and Louis XIV. and Napoleon, had the will, and but for us might have had the power, to place themselves in that position. The doctrine of the balance of power is the doctrine of the duty of making that impossible, the duty of securing that there are at all times in Europe sufficient forces of resistance to the domination of any single nation. For that principle we have always fought and it is to be hoped that we always shall. For, in truth, it is the only means of maintaining, whether against Louis XIV. or Napoleon or the Germany of to-day and whether we are thinking only of ourselves or of Europe and the world, that most vital of the needs of national existence which Pitt crystallized in his single word "security."—"Times" Literary Supplement.

*The War Speeches of William Pitt the Younger. Selected by R. Coupland (Oxford: Clarendon Press: London: Milford, 2s. 6d. n.)

THE HUMANITIES *

The news that the heights of Tenedos were crowded with eager watchers of a conflict waged between the French and the Turks upon the plains of Troy must have curiously stirred the imagination of all who have any acquaintance with Greek and Latin literature. From that very isle of Tenedos did the Greek fleet sail one moonless night, when Sinon, prince and model of all succeeding spies, gave the signal that the credulous Trojans had received the wooden horse within their walls. On that very plain of Troy fell Hector, Achilles and a score of other heroes, while the streams of Simois and Scamander ran red with blood. Such is the palimpsest of history, so does the distant past refuse to be forgotten.

We can quite imagine that to educational utilitarians the appearance of such a book as this is looked upon as a negligible fact, if not as matter for contemptuous comment. We all know the stamp of argument employed to batter down the citadel of classical studies. "What use will Greek and Latin be to my boy?" says one. "Greek and Latin never built a bridge or made a business." "Why not," says a less crude objector, "substitute modern languages for ancient? The subject-matter is of equal interest, and the difficulties, entailed are quite as good a training for the mind." Of these latter contentions neither, as a fact, holds water. Take two boys of similar intellectual calibre; let the training of one be "classical," and of the other "modern," and satisfy yourself, at the end, which of the two is the better educated. It is possible, in schools, to watch such an experiment, and candid observers will assure you, nine times out of ten, that the superiority is with the classically trained. He is more solid, less superficial, more capable of thought. He is likely, especially if he pursues his studies at the university, to grow up to be a man who will act on judgment rather than on impulse, who will reflect before he formulates an opinion, who will look to the ultimate issues of actions as well as to their immediate consequences. We need, in this age, to be reminded that it is on these lines that the best of our statesmen in the past were bred. Of such was Pitt, of such was Canning. Nowadays a man too often stumbles into so-called statesmanship with a very meagre educational outfit, and little but personal ambition for a guide. A formal education which has ceased with, let us say, some examination preliminary to the lower branch of the legal profession was not intended and can hardly be expected to produce a statesman. True it is, lamentably true, that public men may be so generated, men invested with that showy cleverness whose praises are chanted by the uninstructed, but wanting in balance and in wisdom, men who by some lucky stroke may benefit their country (as Cleon did at Sphacteria) but may do it unspeakable injury, and in any case must be a perpetual source of anxiety to their more discerning countrymen. The record of Alcibiades should be an everlasting warning against cleverness divorced from principle. Will the country never learn that lesson? Or are we to wait for more exhibitions of "raw haste, half-sister to delay," than we have had already.

But we cannot all be statesmen, the objector may reply. No, but none the less we want our education to turn us out as good men as may be for the various positions which we aspire to occupy. We want to have, in our smaller sphere, those very qualities of reflection, foresight, judgment, and enthusiasm which we desiderate, and occasionally find, in those who rule us. The more of its component parts that are possessed of these qualities the better for the State. The great, perhaps the greatest, need of the future in this country will be the existence of a body of sane and moderate opinion, which will refuse to identify change with reform, and will be the enemy of that hasty and half-baked legislation of which we have had more than enough already. It is not too much to hope that such a body of opinion may leaven the political lump, for we have had evidence on all sides that men begin to distrust those heady political schemers who promise them everything for nothing. Now, sobriety of thought, judgment, and moderation are, if not bestowed, at any rate fostered by classical studies. Of course, it is not for an instant suggested that all learners should be forced into a Procrustean bed. Some boys hate the classics—just as some abhor mathematics, a fact which the utilitarians are prone to ignore—but for those who take to them, and they are many, there can hardly be a better training. Consider the lessons in patriotism and devotion that are to be learnt in the pages of Roman history, and have been enshrined in perfect verse by Horace, to name but one writer of old time. Have they not had their part—the immortal story of Regulus, for instance—in emptying the halls and colleges of our universities in this day of battle? It was Matthew Arnold, we recall, who said that a "modern-side" education would enable one to fight the battle of life with the German waiter! Greek and Latin have had their share, be sure, in inciting our undergraduates to fight it with the German Army. All studies are to be welcomed which lift men above the transient and the material, which teach them that self is a minor consideration when great principles are at stake. And in the forefront of such studies stand the history and literature of Greece and of Rome.

We have lately had a pleasing assurance that people like to be reminded of their classics. An officer of the new armies, in training at Epsom, wrote to the "Times" to return thanks for some "bits of Greek and Latin" inserted in that journal. They were, in fact, epitaphs on the bearer of an historic name, a member of the House of Commons, whose early death for his country all parties unite in deploring. The officer, after explaining how he and his friends had been set to capping one another's fragments of Latinity, proceeds as follows: "I assure you, sir, that if you will give them a bit of Latin about three times a week, and a bit of Greek once a fortnight, my young friends at Epsom will delight in renewing their acquaintance with the 'Humanities'". That is a spirit which all humanists, Sir John Sandys among them, will hail with satisfaction, but not with surprise. And if this book of his should find its way to Epsom some day we believe that it would have a hearty welcome there.

For this "short history," an abridgment of its author's reallly monumental work in three volumes, which was hailed as a creative achievement whose value could hardly be overestimated, is intended rather for the accomplished scholar. It bears the marks of immense erudition, but is free of technicalities and packed with interest. It is a hand-book which many a general reader and student will be the richer for possessing. Such will find in it just the sort of information about Forcellini, Bentley and Porson, for instance—who have long been names to them, but little more—for lack of which they have felt at times a vague and subconscious irritation. We are too busy at school and college, with the texts themselves, to satisfy our curiosity about those who have preserved, rescued, emended and worked for them. Here is the full story, succinct yet illuminating, detailed yet not dull. We commend it to every enquiring mind, and particularly to the fortunate possessors of post-graduate leisure.—"The Saturday Review."

*A Short History of Classical Scholarship, from the Sixth Century B.C. to the Present Day. By Sir John Edwin Sandys. Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. net.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.*

In his novel "The World Set Free" which he wrote some months before the war, Mr. H. G. Wells with the peculiar insight of genius prophesied this great struggle which is now being waged. The war, as he foresaw it, was much the same as the present war, wit a sensational difference,—that it was mostly a war in the air, and that the outstanding feature of it was the atomic bomb dropped from the air which not only ended the war but set the world free, for all time from the obsession of militarism. And all this the atomic bomb did with horrible ease. By, in turn, blowing into pieces in a few hours, Paris, Berlin and London, it rudely but effectively showed man the erring path he is treading. Fortunately, or unfortunately, science has not yet provided man with the terrible weapon of correcting himself. On the other hand all the unimaginable and frightful forecasts of what the aircraft in the next war would do, with which we have been familiar for the past few years, have also fortunately not come true. It is indeed, a singular commentary on the adaptability of human nature that it has so soon familiarised itself with this new invention which carries immense possibilities of human destruction. Before the war people's minds were haunted with frightful visions of Zeppelin raid. Now they come and go. They drop bombs from ten to a hundred, kill a child, a woman, damage a bicycle and they go away as fast as they came. And yet it is not more than eight years since Santos Dumont, to the amazement of the world, accomplished his first flight of 230 yards with a biplane near Paris. And it is not quite six years since Bleriot caused a greater world-wide sensation by flying across the Channel. Though, in times of peace the new invention has been chiefly used for mere sport and display it was to be expected that its practical applications should have been almost entirely for war purposes. In fact it was Wilbur Wright who first foresaw the possible uses of aircraft in war, when, after one of his first flights, he said, to his brother: "This is chiefly a military proposition." And once the aeroplane began to be used for war purposes, it opened for manufacturers the prospect of large orders and made Governments willing to rival one another in spending money freely in experimental work.

The most important work that it was anticipated the aeroplane would do is scouting and, as appears from Messrs. Grahame-White and Harper's book, the experiences of the last few months have confirmed this forecast. It will be remembered that the first war in which the aeroplane was used was the Tripolitan war, and then too it was first used by the Italians for scouting purposes. In the Balkan War though there were a few aeroplanes on both sides, they played no important part. In the Moroccan War, the French found from their experience that airmen could be very useful as a means of directing the fire of artillery. But it is from the present war that the use of aircraft on a large scale in naval as well as military operations dates. And Messrs. Graham-White and Harper have attempted to summarise the experiences that have thus been obtained. Mr. Grahame-White, it is needless to say, is one of the pioneers in this craft and has been on active service since the war began. Mr. Harper is one of the well-known experts on the subject. And as might have been expected the production of the joint efforts of two such authorities has a peculiar interest and a special value.

The science of aircraft is still in almost its infancy and it is natural that it cannot meet with the requirements of this unprecedented war. Thus it has been found that the numbers of machines and the skilled men to pilot them on both sides have been quite inadequate to the enormous forces engaged and the vast extent of the battle fronts. In fact both the airman and the commander whom he serves and helps have still to become used to new conditions. But still aerial reconnaisance has been one of the most important factors in the operations of the war. And as the authors of this book state, almost always the flights of the scouting aeroplane have been useful—augmenting but not suspending the patrol work of cavalry. "To determine its effect of strategy" they tell us, "is not easy; the factors are confusing. There is the abnormal length of battle fronts to be considered, the huge masses of men employed, also the use of motor transport and the general speeding up of operations. But this much can be said: the aeroplane has rendered trebly important the factors of time and distance, and the Commander-in-Chief is most successful who, adopting the tactics of Napoleon to these new conditions of war strikes a blow so rapid and crushing at a point where his enemy is weakest, that, even if this blow is seen by the air scouts as it impends, it is struck so quickly and with such irresistible force that detection cannot rob it of success."

In the present war we have not indeed seen great air battles like the clash of opposing screens of cavalry, sent for reconnaissance in the wars of the past. But there have been some thrilling duels in the air and the authors give us stirring stories of the reckless daring of airmen both over land and sea, in air duels and the pursuit of hostile air raiders. A new kind of tactics has also come into being. Thus clouds have been found to afford an excellent ambush or a means of escape for the aviator. And it is instructive to learn that anti-aircraft fire seldom gives any results in the case of aeroplanes. In the first place the aviator himself makes a very minute target, and again it is very difficult for the artillerist or the rifleman to judge either the range or the allowance to be made for the speed of the machine. But the use of aircraft which has most excited public attention is aerial bombardment. The authors of this book wisely observe that bomb-dropping is still more or less a lottery. People do not realise that at the height over which and the speed at which he has to travel, it is absolutely impossible for the aviator to drop bombs on an object directly below him. Besides people ignore the action of the wind on the projectile. And in this connection it is interesting to quote the following:—

> "Aviators are accused of barbarities of which they have no intention. A typical statement and one quite wrong is that, say of an eye-witness, who walking with an ambulance waggon near a railway station declares that a hostile airman passing overhead at the moment has dropped a bomb 'deliberately' on the ambulance. What has occurred really is that a bomb has fallen near the ambulance, but that the airman above has not had the faintest wish to place it there. His aim was at the railway station. From his height he could not even see the ambulance. Of course, had he hit it by accident the result would have been distressing; but the stigma should not be his that he aimed 'deliberately' at his mark."

To fly low would be to take very serious risks. Be it to the credit of the Allies' airmen that in their attacks they have continually taken such risks. This has enabled them not only to make their attacks more effective, but generally to avoid inflicting accidental injury, to non-combatants. Messrs. Grahame-White and Harper discuss the question of aerial bombardment very fully and come to the conclusion that, if aerial bombardment were carried out by a large force and with greater results, there would be more readiness to accept it as one of the ordinary incidents of war. This conclusion, at first sight appears paradoxical, but it only illustrates as has already been suggested, the strange adaptability of human nature. There are many other questions of great interest discussed in this book, but enough has been said to give an idea of the worth as well as the absorbing interest of the book.

*Aircraft in the Great War: A Record and Study—by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper (Fisher and Unwin, London, 7/6 net.).

THE INDIAN OATHS ACT.*

Mr. T. Ranga Ramanujachári's book on the Indian Oaths Act, Act X of 1873, is, as far as we are aware the only annotated edition of the said Act since its enactment by the Indian Legislature more than 40 years ago. The most interesting part of this book is contained in its introduction, which, in addition to a review of the Act, contains, as the author claims, "A comparative history of the law relating to oaths, under the Hindu, the Mahomedan, the Roman, the French and the English system of jurisprudence," but unfortunately it is open to the criticism once passed by Mr. Justice Maule, who interfered with a learned counsel by saying:—"Do you not think that by introducing a little order into your narrative you might possibly render yourself a trifle more intelligible? It may be my fault that I cannot follow you. I know that my brain is getting old and dilapidated, but I should like to stipulate for some sort of order. There are plenty of them. There is the chronological, the botanical, the metaphysical, the geographical,—nay, *even the alphabetical order would be better than no order at all.*" The book would be a useful commentary on the Law of Oaths, if it did not mix up in one page, the Laws of Constantine the Great, the Book of Oaths (London, 1649), the English Oaths Act of 1888, the dictum of Lycurgus the orator to the Athenians, that "An oath is the bond that keeps the state together," and the leading case of Omichand v. Barker, all huddled together like coal in the basket of a Tyne collier. If there had been any attempt at classification, if even the alphabetical order had been pursued, the book would have been less clumsy, and awkward, but none of these things will Mr. Ramanujachari have. Perhaps the best known example of the essence of an oath is that contained in the well-known story of a little girl who was in the witness box, and as usual, before she was allowed to be sworn, was examined by Mr. Justice Maule as to her understanding the nature of an oath, and her belief in a future state.

"Do you know what an oath is, my child?" said the kindly judge.

"Yes, sir, I am obliged to tell the truth," came the ready answer.

"And if you always tell the truth where will you go when you die?"

"Up to heaven, sir."

"And what will become of you if you tell lies?"

"I shall go to the naughty place, sir."

"Are you quite sure of that?"

"Yes, sir, quite sure."

"Let her be sworn," said Mr. Justice Maule, "it is quite clear she knows a great deal more than I do."

So the little girl was sworn and gave her evidence, though she may not have known all the learned talk of Mr. Ramanujachari's book about the definition and essence of oath, or about the history and theory of oath.

*The Indian Oaths Act, with a short commentary thereon and with an introduction, by T. Ranga Ramanujachariar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras. (First Edition).

Literary Notes.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, one of the special correspondents of the "Daily Chronicle," has written a book called "The Soul of the War," which Mr. Heinemann will shortly publish. It is an account of the psychology of the war as the author has seen it on the western front—on the battlefields, in field hospitals, among the dead and dying, and amide the stricken population of Belgium and Northern France.

* * * *

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. will have ready next week Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's new Sherlock Holmes story, "The Valley of Fear," which has lately completed its serial course in the "Strand Magazine." The same firm are also publishing a volume entitled "Journeys with Jerry the Jarvey," by the late Hon. Alexis Roche.

* * * *

Mr. W. M. Petrovitch, author of "Hero Tales and Legends of the Serbians," is just completing a history of Serbia, which will appear shortly in Messrs. Harrap's list. The history, compiled from authoritative sources, comes down to the decisive defeat of Austria in December last.

* * * *

Messrs. Allen and Unwin announce an illustrated volume on "The National Theology of Evolution," by the Rev. J. N. Shearman, whose object is to show that natural theology, instead of being thrust out of existence by the doctrine of evolution, is in reality more vital and vigorous than ever.

* * * *

Lord Curzon of Kedleston's new book, "Subjects of the Day," will be published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin. The volume contains selected speeches and addresses made during the last ten years on many public subjects, but speeches on party or current politics have for the most part been excluded. Lord Cromer has written an introduction to the volume, which is edited by Mr. Desmond M. Chapman-Huston, and will probably be ready in June.

* * * *

"The English Countryside" is the title of a book which Messrs. Batsford will publish in a few days, in which the author, Mr. E. C. Pulbrook, endeavours to set forth the many-sided character of the English country, and which will be fully illustrated by photographs of inland and coast scenery.

* * * *

A contribution to the history of European colonization, as well as to the literature of the Colour Problem, is promised in a study of "The French Revolution in San Domingo," by Dr. T. Lothrop Stoddard, which Messrs. Constable will shortly publish. The author describes the condition of San Domingo in 1789, when it represented the most striking example of French colonial genius, and shows the effect of the attempt to apply the Revolutionary ideals to an environment so radically different from those prevailing at home. The bulk of the narrative is concerned with the downfall of the whites and the progress of black supremacy personified in the career of Toussaint Louverture, ending with the disappearance of "San Domingo" and the introduction into the world's history of the black State of Hayti. The work is largely based on documents preserved in the French Archives.

* * * *

In "The Soul of Europe," which Mr. Fisher Unwin hopes to have ready next month, Mr. Joseph McCabe has attempted a psychological study of the war by passing the belligerent countries in review and bringing out the national spirit of each, especially in relation to the present struggle.

* * * *

The Cambridge University Press will shortly publish an illustrated quarto volume on "The Boethucks, or Red Indians: The Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland," by Mr. James P. Howley. The material, including historical letters, extracts from the journals of the early voyages, beginning with Cabot's expeditions in the fifteenth century, proclamations, and other contemporary documents, has been arranged in chronological order by Mr. Howley, who also relates the traditions, anecdotes, &c., which he has gathered from the fisher-folk.

* * * *

The next volume in Mr. Fisher Unwin's illustrated guides for collectors will be "Chats on Japanese Colour Prints," by Arthur Davison Ficke. A later volume in the same series will be "Chats on Old Clocks," by Mr. Arthur Hayden.

* * * *

"Hyssop," by Mr. M. T. H. Sadler, is a new novel announced for publication on June 1 by Messrs. Constable, giving an intimate picture of undergraduate life at Oxford, and the subsequent experiences of the hero in the United States. Another novel announced for early publication by the same house is Mr. Harold Begbie's "Millstone," dealing with a problem, the world-wide perils of girlhood, which is in danger of being forgotten in the stress of war.

* * * *

Mr. Phillips Oppenheim's latest novel entitled "The Game of Liberty" will be published by Messrs. Cassell immediately. The leading character is Mr. Bundercombe, a shrewd little American in England who is always doing the impossible things which almost by a miraculous intuition have a knack of turning out right.

* * * *

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "The Barbarians," by James Blyth, author of "Rubina," etc. The marital relationship is the keynote of "The Barbarians." Original, virile, human, bold and sympathetic, the Novel, both in interest and craftsmanship, is a worthy successor of a sequence of brilliantly limned portraits of the feminine character. It is the tale that matters, and as a story teller Mr. Blyth may well challenge comparison.

BOOK RECEIVED.

Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen (Korea) 1912-1913 compiled by Government-General of Chosen.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

Published every Monday.

ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd

Oriental Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
"PRIMIX"
A special
Paint for
IRON and STEEL
Mixed ready for use
Cheaper and more effective
than Red Lead

COAL.

ST. GEORGES-BURNSIDE (Natal) COLLIERY.
Proprietors: Messrs. Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, London.
AN EXCELLENT STEAM COAL.
Largely used by most of the Railways in South Africa and supplied to most of the Steamship Companies trading to Durban.
Write for Particulars and Prices.
Agents: W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS ENGINEERS' AND STORES.

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
Head Office and Works, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
Agents for
Sewage installations, Sluice Valves, Manhole Covers, etc.
Sanitary Fittings and Appliances.
Paints, Distempers Varnishes, etc.
Asbestos Sheets and Tiles. Corrugated Asbestos Sheets, etc.
Iron Sashes and Glazing Bars.
Expanded Metal, Self Centering Herringbone Lath, Trussit, etc.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ELECTRIC POWER.

THE CHEAPEST
CLEANEST
AND SAFEST
Source of *power* is
ELECTRICITY.
Crompton
Protected
Type
Motor

LET US ADVISE YOU
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,
35-37, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
We hold large Stocks of
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
Starters and Accessories

ENGINEERS.

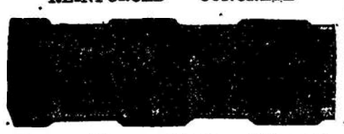
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.
Incorporating.
CHAS BROWN & CO.
Engineers, Shipbuilders, Iron Founders, Mill and Hydraulic Engineers, and Store Supplies.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
ESTIMATES GIVEN for Tanks and Structural Work of all descriptions, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, Boats and Gigs. Tugs and Launches for sale or hire. Agents for "KARMAL" Packings and Beltings. Suter Hartmann and Rahtjen's Compositions "Red Hand Brand." John I Thorncroft & Co., Marine Motors.
Defence Works, Caranac Works. Dock Works.
Managing Agents:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Fort, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
DIXON ENGINEERING WORKS,
Established 1886.
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders. Coppersmiths. Ship builders and Repairers. Boiler makers.
Licencees for the Hughes and Merryweather Dry Docks. Estimates given for Docking and Painting. Agents for Storry Smithson's "ECONOMIC" Anti-corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions.
ON THE GOVERNMENT LIST.
Head Works and Office:
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
Teleg. NOXID, Bombay. Phone No. 2154.
Fort Office: 17/18 Elphinstone Circle,

INDENTED BARS.

INDENTED BARS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE



Beams, Columns, Lintels, Slabs and Ferro-Concrete construction *insures increased safety, economy and efficiency.*
The tendency of all concrete to crack is perhaps one of the greatest difficulties in reinforced concrete construction.
Indented Bars definitely prevent this tendency.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Prices on application.
Write for our Indented Bars Bulletin.
WILLIAM JACKS & CO.,
5, Murzban Road, Bombay.

STEEL BEAMS.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.
KINGS BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.
STEEL BEAMS.

(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELCTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

FUTURE OF THE STEEL TRADE

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY V ECONOMIC FAVOURS.

It is probable that the iron, steel and engineering group of trades will be revolutionised by the European War of 1914, says Mr. T. Good in "Cassier's Engineering Monthly." Certainly the international competitive conditions between America, Britain and Germany, will be profoundly altered. While the world's demand for nearly every class of metal products will, more likely than not, be increased rather than decreased by this terrible war, there is the probability that Germany, the largest exporter and second largest producer of iron and steel, will be seriously, if not permanently, crippled as a competitor for the business. The steel industries of Belgium, France, Austria and Russia, are also disorganised.. It is practically certain, therefore, that a huge slice of new business—or to be precise, a large volume of the trade hitherto done by Continental Europe—stands to be shared between Britain and America, for these are the only two countries capable of undertaking any great amount of the work lost to other nations.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities the world's total export trade in iron and steel and manufactures thereof, amounted to about 18,000,000 tons a year, valued at something like £200,000,000, besides another £120,000,000 worth of machinery. Continental Europe was exporting about 10,000,000 tons of iron and steel annually, Germany alone doing between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons of this trade. In 1913 our German rivals, export of iron, steel, and other metals and metal goods, actually reached a value of £95,000,000, while their exports of machinery, implements, tools, electro-technical products and conveyances amounted to another £57,000,000. From these figures the avenue of trading possibilities opened out for British and American producers will be readily understood, for unless Germany is to score a swift and sweeping victory—unless she can rehabilitate her shaky credit system through the extraction of huge indemnities from her enemies—she cannot continue the lavish subsidies, bounties, bonuses and credits, under which she has in the last fifteen years increased her iron, steel and machinery exports by more than 500 per cent. It has not been through natural favours, but through artificial financial stimulants that the Germans have forged ahead so rapidly that Britain has been relegated to second position, and America to third place, as steel exporters. It is not unjust to describe German underselling in the world's steel markets these last fifteen years as commercial "'black-legging." One of the best things likely to emerge out of this war is the breakdown of the State subsidies, the syndicate export bounties, and the bankers' credits, that have been the main factors in the German dumping, which has been so detrimental to fair, honest trading in the world's steel markets. If the war were ended to-morrow, this system would remain crippled for years, while the methods by which Germany has provoked, and is conducting the war, have so shocked civilisation that her traders and goods will have to submit to something like a universal boycott. In these circumstances it is practically certain that the international steel trade race will now be between Great Britain and America instead of between Great Britain and Germany. The question, therefore, arises: Can the United Kingdom, or the United States, produce and ship steel goods the cheapest, and so secure the largest share of the business?

TRADE COMPETITION.

The problem of trade competition is primarily the problem of cheap production. Secondarily, it is the problem of cheap shipment. That is, assuming anything like natural conditions of competition. With the existence of German subsidised competition, natural conditions have not been the governing factors of late years. Now, with the German bounties, bonuses and credits broken, we may look confidently forward to more healthy and natural copetitive circumstances. Real costs of production and shipment should in the future be the predominating considerations in international business. Here we come to a most interesting point—a problem of the profoundest importance in calculating the possibilities of the future course of competition between the world's industrial nations.

America has lately been producing between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 tons of iron a year, and Germany has been making between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 tons a year, against our 9,000,000 tons. In recent times, while we have pursued an ultra conservative policy, investing very little fresh capital in extensions of works, our rivals, particularly the Americans, have spent almost fabulous amounts in extending their productive capacity. The result is that now, with a sudden change in the world's steel business, America has ample capacity to undertake an enormously increased share of trade, but labours under certain geographical handicaps, whereas Britain, possessing the greatest geographical favours, finds herself with a comparatively limited capacity of output. The probability, therefore, is that the British iron and steel trade will soon be extended to its utmost capacity in meeting the demand due to the withdrawal of German competition, and that the United State industry, which for at least seven years has lacked business to keep its enormous works anything like adequately employed, will get the overflow of orders. There is no foundation for the fear that the Americans will undersell us in the future as the Germans have done in the past. For many years there has been a fear in this country that the United States, with their practically inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, and with their enormous capacity of production—a capacity equal to at least 30,000,000 tons of steel annually, against a domestic demand equal only to about 20,000,000 tons—would some day enter upon a great and successful export campaign and easily beat the United Kingdom.

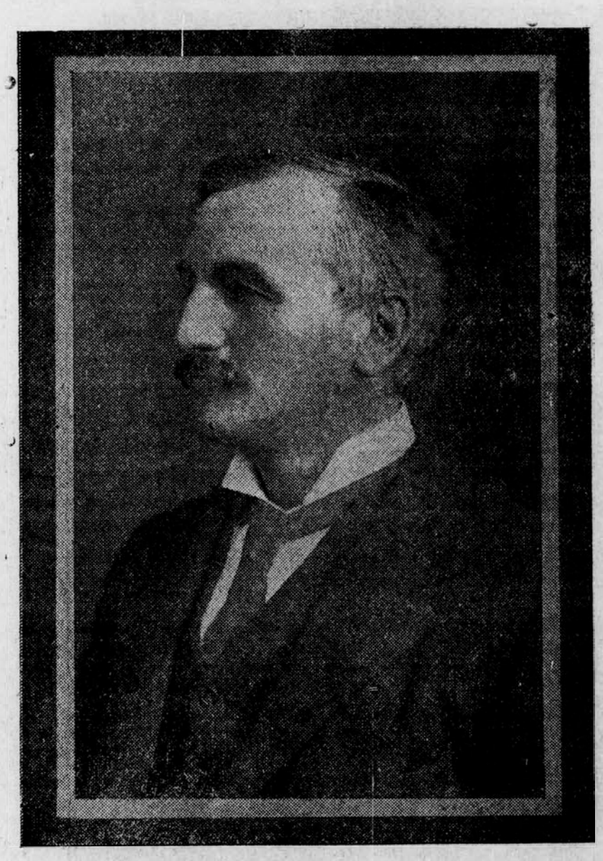
TAXATION AND COSTS.

But since the late nineties, when American costs were so much lower than ours, they have mounted up in a remarkable manner. When America's costs were below those of the rest of the world she had not enough plants to take a large export trade. Now during late years, when she has had a plethora of plants, her costs have been to high to permit her to compete successfully for any great share of the world's export business. While Britain and Germany have done large foreign trades in steel, American steel plants, representing hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, have stood idle. Now, with Germany practically out of the race, and with prices rising to more profitable levels, American steel makers, like the British, have a golden opportunity of increasing their production and exportation. With the future race between the United States and the United Kingdom, and under natural competitive conditions, with the unnatural competition of the Germans suspended, the supreme point is that of relative cost of production.

Now, comparing the results of the recent investigations of the United States Ways and Means Committee, charged with the revision of the American tariff, and those of the internal taxation authorities, with those of the Industrial Commissioners and the British authorities alluded to above, it appears that since about 1899 the net cost of producing a ton of steel making iron has increased from the 32s. 4½d. already quoted up to 55s. 6½d., the general cost of steel production having risen by 40 per cent. While this is serious for our American rivals, it is as gratifying from a purely British point of view as is the dislocation of German competition, for in our country there has been no such increase in cost of production, the rise in the price of raw materials having been pretty nearly offset by the improvements in machinary and methods adopted in our British steel works since the trade boom of 1899-1901.

To sum up, it may be said that with German competition suspended, and with prices rising to a level that will be unusually profitable, the best and the most of the world's export business in steel and engineering products will in future be divided between Britain and America; that with real cost of production and not artificial subsidisation the supreme factor in the competition, Britain, with her unique geographical compactness and shipping facilities, will get all the business her mills and men can possibly cope with; and that the rest—a very big rest—will go to employ the huge American works which for so long have been short of employment. We need not fear that the Americans will ever attempt to undersell us as the Germans have done. The great handicap on the United States iron and steel exportation business is that the iron ore deposits are mostly a thousand miles from the coal mines, and that the smelting furnaces and steel rolling mills are generally between 400 and 500 miles from a port of shipment, besides which America, as a country, is at least a few thousands of miles from most of the world's neutral markets. The three great outstanding facts to-day, so far as the steel trade is concerned, are: that the world's demand for steel will not be diminished, but probably increased by the war; that the greatest and most unscupulous steel dumper, Germany, is put out of action; and that in the coming race between Britain and America the former country enjoys a conbination of wonderful natural, geographical and economic favours, while, of course, the United States has an enormous productive capacity, standing idle.

DR. E. G. COKER.



Dr. E. G. Coker, Professor of Engineering at University College, London, received an engineering training on the London and North Western Railway, and studied at the Royal College of Science and at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities, where he graduated with many honours, including the award of the degree of Doctor of Science and special distinctions in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

He afterwards spent some years in Canada as Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, McGill University, and in engineering work there.

He was appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, in 1904, and carried out there an extensive scheme of laboratory equipment.

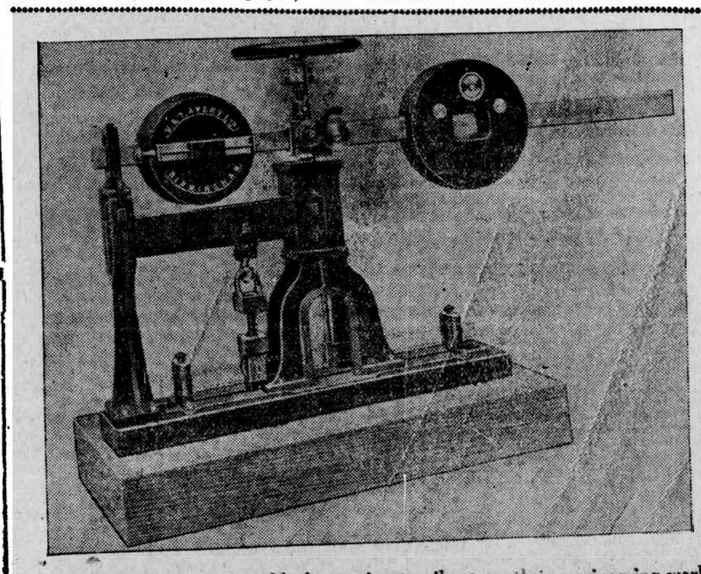
He is the author of a number of papers on engineering, dealing with the stress distribution in engineering structures and machines, the temperature cycles of gas engines and hydraulics. His consulting practice chiefly relates to these subjects, and to the design of engineering laboratory equipment.

He has recently paid a visit to Australia, where he acted as President of the Engineering Section of the British Association, and received the honour of the degree of D.Sc. from the University of Sydney.

MULTIBLADE "OSCILLATING" FAN

FOR
COMFORT
during
the
WARM
MONTHS

Get a silent running and low current consumption.
MULTIBLADE
'OSCILLATING FAN."
Without an equal in the Market.
For Catalogue and Prices write,
GRAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Electrical Engineers.
49, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.



A small testing machine suitable for testing tensile strength in engineering works

SCOTT'S PATENT AIR COMPRESSORS.

Among the firms which specialise in the manufacture of air compressors, few stand in higher repute than that of Isaac Storey and Sons, Ltd., of Empress Foundry, Manchester. The type of auxiliary which the firm manufacture is based on C. H.Scott's patent, the design including the highly efficient form of valve which is used on all the compressors.

The Scott Patent Valve avoids the usual difficulties of excessive clearance and leakage by substituting for the usual clack or piston valves a number of hardened steel balls, each working in a recessed drilled seating made from hard steel plates. Above the plate containing these balls is another plate, drilled to the same template, but fixed so that the inter-hole spaces of the upper plate come immediately above the recessed holes in the lower valve plate. This still leaves a sufficiently large passage for the air, as the solid portion between adjoining holes is less than the diameter of the holes themselves.

Two types of compressor have been placed on the market, viz :—(1) The simple single stage suction valueless type; (2) the series intercooling, type. The method of ccoling employed consists in placing the cylinders in a water tank of fairly large capacity, which avoids the possibility of water pockets being formed, while the constant circulation of a large volume of water ensures efficient cooling.

Modern air compressors have followed the trend noticeable in steam plant design in the matter of shorter stroke and higher piston speed, and this is of further importance as it enables the compressor to be adapted to electric drive.

WOTAN LAMPS.

SIEMENS
"WOTAN"
Drawn Wire
LAMPS

CHEAPEST,
STRONGEST
and MOST
ECONOMICAL
for
BUNGALOW
AND
GENERAL
LIGHTING

For Prices and particulars apply to:—
SIEMENS BROS., Rampart Row, Bombay.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEERI
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

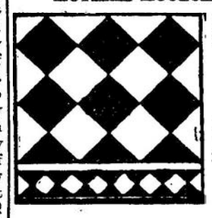
(Continued from 1st column.)

INSURANCE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Established 1797. Incorporated in England
Fire, Marine and Accident.
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782. Incorporated in England.
Fire and Marine.
For rates and terms apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.
Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MARBLE MERCHANTS—CONTRACTORS.

MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & CO.



Importers of Best Portland Cements
White Glazed and other tiles.
Marble Tiles and Slabs, always in Stock.
15, BANK ST., Fort, Bombay.

MECHANICAL—RUBBER—MILL STORES.

O. FLOWER & Co.,
Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
Phone: 572. Telegrams: Deolite.
IMPORTERS OF
Lubricating Oils, Leather, Hair and Balata Belting, India Rubber Sheetings and Mechanical and General Rubber Goods and Mill Stores.

MOTOR CYCLE COVERS AND TUBES

MIDLAND RUBBER COMPANY, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England.)
TIMES BUILDING,
BOMBAY.
Teleg: Midland, Bombay.
Telephone No. 572.
We have just cleared a new shipment of above 26 x 2" 26 x 2 1/4" and 28 x 2 1/2 Heavy Ribbed and Studded pattern. Price list on application

OILS, BELTING, SKINS YARNS.

M. M. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
23, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS.
All sorts of best English Leather Belting and Roller Skin, well-known among Mills as the SUN BRAND.
HEALDS and REEDS specially varnished single, double and all coloured English yarns of all sorts. ORDERS SOLICITED.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA (AMMONIUM CHLORIDE).

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)
Manufacturers of
PURE ALKALI
and other products
Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MURIATE OF AMMONIA:
No. 1 fine white and Volkoids — for electrical purposes.
Salamac — for tinning, jointing solder ing; and as a flux in casting brass, bronze, etc.

PETROLEUM AND BY-PRODUCTS.

TURPENE.
The substitute for Turpentine as used by the Suez Canal Co. and the principal Indian Railways.
Less than
HALF THE COST
of Turpentine.
Dries more quickly leaving a smooth polish.
For particulars and prices apply to
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) Ltd., Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufactnrers of "PEACOCK" brand INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specifications.
Send orders and enquiries to:
Agents. C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STEEL, FILES Etc.

"KEYSTONE" GREASE.
An absolutely pure mineral grease, made in six den sities.
Used by mills and.
Railways throughout the world.
Write for prices and particulars to
Sole Agents.
SYMINGTON COX & CO.
10 Forbes St., Bombay.

STEEL WIRE ROPES.

W. CROWDER & Co., Ltd.
for
STEEL WIRE ROPES.
Address 71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
(*Branches at Calcutta and Karachi*).

INDIANS IN COLONIES.

QUESTION OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

SIR H. COTTON ON GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPORT.

Two years ago Mr. James McNeill and Mr. Chimman Lal were deputed by the Indian Government to inquire into the conditions of Indian indentured labour in Trinidad, British Guiana, Surinam, Jamaica, and Fiji. Their Report has now been presented to Parliament: and if I could possibly have praised it I would have done so, writes Sir Henry Cotton in "India." The two large volumes of which it consists are a monument to the industry of their compilers. But when I have said this I can add no more. The report is overwhelmed with a vast mass of detail which it was unnecessary to record; it bristles with statements and figures which are of no real utility; and on the other hand, it omits or slurs over perfunctorily the most vital facts and information which were within the writers' possession, but of which, apparently, they entirely failed to realise the importance.

I would defy anyone to read this report without a sense of bewilderment. It may be gathered in a general way that indentured labourers are fairly well paid and well to do, that their tasks are tolerably easy, and that their health is carefully, though not always effectually, looked after by their employers. But there was really very little need for enquiry into these points which have never been seriously disputed. It is evident that the number of criminal prosecutions for petty offences is everywhere excessive, that the magistrates are machines for sending men to prison, and that the duties of the Protector of Immigrants are inadequately discharged; but under these heads it is doubtful whether any information is elicited which is not already contained in the report of the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Sanderson. One may learn, also, though one has to dig and delve to find it, that the social conditions of life among indentured labourers are simply detestable and horrible, and that, when all other considerations as to the welfare of the immigrants are winnowed away into comparative insignificance, this one question stands out pre-eminent in a manner which can no longer be ignored. There is, however, no such pre-eminence accorded to it by Mr. McNeill and Mr. Chimman Lal, and that is the most surprising and disappointing feature of that report.

THE DISPARITY OF THE SEXES.

A former Chief Commissioner of Assam—it was not I—once described the condition of coolies on a tea estate as that of beasts in a menagerie. He was referring rather to their moral than to their physical condition; but whether the remark is justly applicable to tea coolies or not, there can be little doubt that it does apply to the Indian immigrant coolies in our sugar-growing colonies. Mr. McNeill and Mr. Chimman Lal are, of course, careful not to go so far, but this is what they do say of indentured women:

"The women who come out consist as to one-third of married women who accompany their husbands, the remainder being mostly widows and women who have run away from their husbands or been put away by them. A small percentage are ordinary prostitutes. Of the women who emigrate otherwise than with their husbands and parents the great majority are not, as they are frequently represented to be, shamelessly immoral. They are women who have got into trouble and apparently emigrate to escape from the life of promiscuous prostitution which seems to be the alternative to emigration. . . What appears to be true as regards a substantial number is that they ran away from home alone or accompanied by some one by whom they were abandoned, that they drifted into one of the large recruiting centres, and, after a time, were picked up by the recruiter.

If this be true of the source of supply, we can hardly expect to find that the condition of the women is materially improved on the plantation. The Commissioners write:

As regards immorality on estates we have already stated that the majority of women are not married to the men with whom they cohabit. Of these unmarried women a few live as prostitutes, whether nominally under the protection of a man or not. The majority remain with the man with whom they form an irregular union. They are, however, exposed to a good deal of temptation as there are on all estates a number of young unmarried men.

In point of fact this guarded language, grave as it is, very imperfectly reveals the actual situation. Apart from all other explanation, the root cause of the appalling sexual immorality which prevails in every colony is the overwhelming preponderance of adult males to adult females among indentured immigrants. The Commissioners know this very well, but they touch on this point only to evade it, and I search the 334 pages of their report in vain for precise figures. Fortunately they are to be found in a return which was presented to Parliament by the Colonial Office in March, 1914 (Cd. 7262). From this return we learn that in Trinidad and Tobago the number of adult males is 31,989, and of adult females 17,159; in British Guiana the number is 53,083 to 34,779; in Jamaica it is 7,137 to 4,775; and in the Fiji Islands it is 20,062 to 8,785.

The mere statement of these figures is sufficient; and it must be remembered that these immigrants are ignorant and low-class people who live together on crowded plantations in colonies many thousand miles away from their homes, and that the unmarried men are absolutely unable to find wives or associates outside their own race. Mr. McNeill and Mr. Chimman Lal may truly say that the women who emigrate do so "to escape from the life of promiscuous prostitution which seems to be the alternative to emigration," but it would have been more true and appropriate if they had had the courage to add that promiscuous concubinage was the only possible condition of life which awaits them after emigration.

THE RESULT IN FIJI.

What follows? I will take only one colony, that of the Islands of Fiji, which is undoubtedly the worst in regard to the disparity of the sexes. The attention of the Commissioners does not seem to have been particularly drawn to the number of cases of violent crime which are due to martial jealousy. They allude to it parenthetically, but give no statistics. I do not know how many cases of grievous hurt, homicide, and murder are annually to be attributed to this cause. But I do know that an extraordinary number of persons are annually sentenced to capital punishment in Fiji, and that the proportion of executions to population is larger in these Islands than in any other place within his Majesty's dominions. And I know also that most of these cases are among Indian immigrants, and that the cause of crime is that which I have indicated.

I do not forget that when this question was directly raised by the late Mr. Pointer in the House of Commons as long ago as April 28, 1914, the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that its consideration was postponed pending the receipt of Mr. McNeill and Mr. Chimman Lal's report. There is the less excuse, therefore, for these gentlemen in passing it over without investigation. They do, however, enquire into the frequency of suicides among immigrants, and it will hardly be credited when I say that the number of suicides in Fiji during 1912, which is the latest year for which the Commissioner's report, amounts to one in every 853 of indentured immigrants. In the Province of Madras, from which most of these unfortunates are said to come, the ratio of suicides in 1908, the latest year for which comparative statistics are given, was one in 22,873. That is a sufficiently startling figure in itself, but it is nothing when compared to the state of things disclosed in Fiji. The Commissioners observe that the greatest number of these suicides are due to "domestic quarrels and jealousy." They do not say how many of these suicides were men and how many women, and do not appear to have realised how relevant detailed information of this kind would have been to the objects of their enquiry.

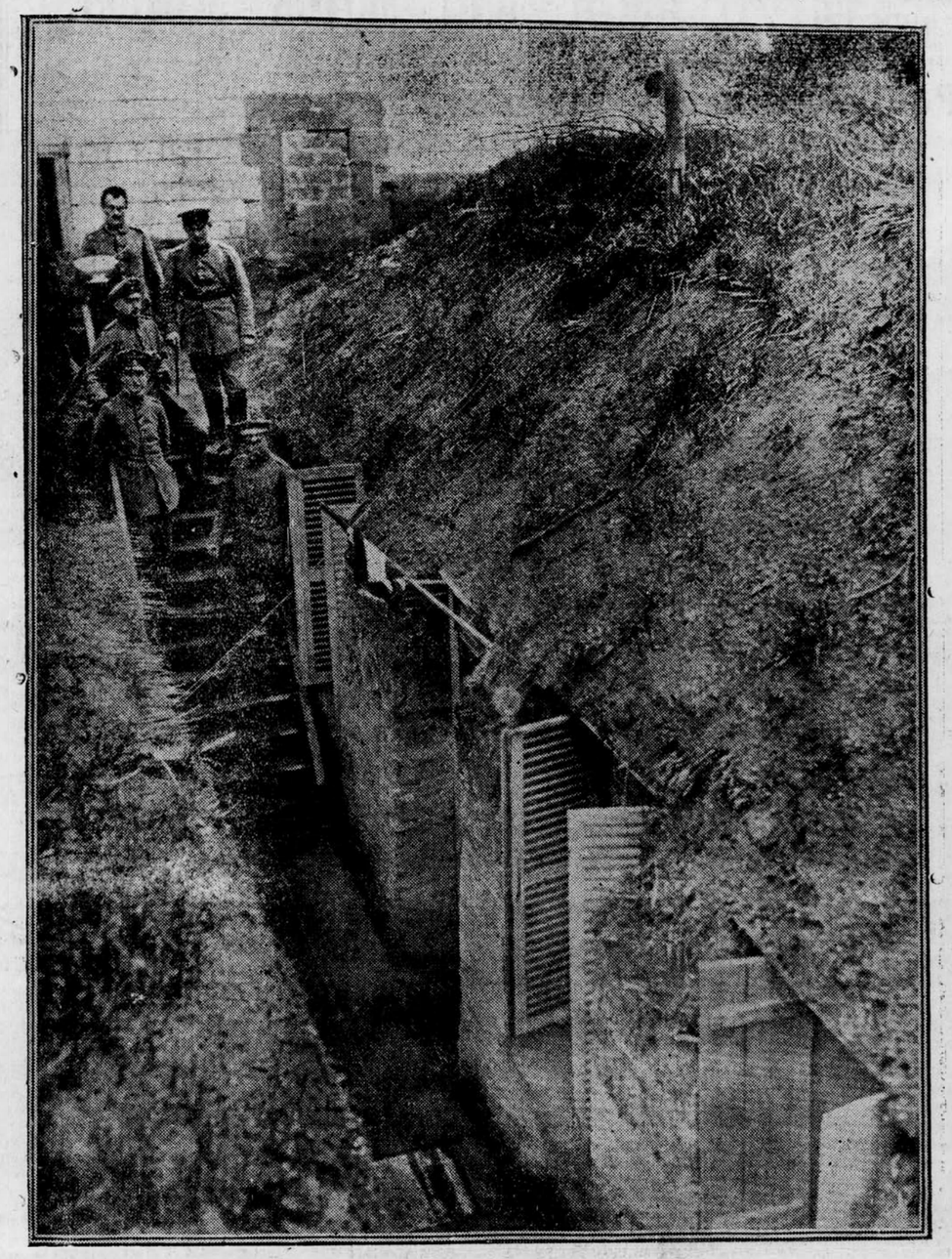
The present rule requires that for every 100 male adult immigrants 40 women over ten years of age should be shipped. The Commissioners propose that there should be no minimum limit of age, and that the percentage of females to males should be raised to 50. Was there ever put forward a more inadequate remedy for a gigantic evil? They observe that "an increase to 100 per cent. may seem at first sight suitable, but that this becomes less attractive on consideration," and that "unless women emigrated as wives insistence on a parity between the sexes would be anything but a gain to morality." I confess I do not follow this argument, for the relationship of one man to one woman, even though no marriage takes place, appears to me a more moral arrangement than the sort of polyandry which now prevails. But why not suggest that only married couples should be accepted? I suppose that the answer to this would be that the task of recruiters would become an impossible one.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

If so, the whole system of recruiting stands condemned. The truth is, however, that indentured labour itself, within the confines of India and to distant colonies alike, is no longer defensible. It is no longer in the experimental stage, for it has gone on for more than fifty years. We are only too ready to blind our eyes to the inherent evil which accompanies it. With all the experience we have had, we are unable to eradicate that evil, and the only effectual remedy is to put a stop to indentured labour altogether.

Indian educated opinion has long been agreed on this point; the policy of Government is, I think, tending in this direction, and certain we may be that Commissions and Reports, and half-way measures, such as this Report suggests, will avail nothing in permanently bolstering up methods which every instinct of morality rejects.

A GERMAN DUG-OUT.



Reproduced from "The Bystander."

Doors and windows have been taken from demolished houses in the neighbourhood to add to the comfort of the German soldier in his subterranean abode. and it will be noticed that even the necessary door-mat has not been forgotten. The property has now been in occupation for nine months, but it is expected that new tenants will arrive shortly.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.

Replying to a question in Parliamentary Papers, Mr. Runciman has stated that extensive steps have already been taken by the Government to obtain a register of enemy property in England. Returns show the existence of £97,000,000 of such property.

The question of extending legislation for obtaining payment of debts due to British creditors by enemies out of property in the United Kingdom was, said Mr. Runciman, under consideration.

THE POPE AND THE WAR

METHODS CONTRARY TO THE DICTATES OF HUMANITY.

Pope Benedict XV. has addresed to Cardinal Vannutelli a Letter dealing with the situation which has been created for Italy as a result of her entry into the war.

According to the "Osservatore Romano," quoted by the Rome correspondent of the "Times," the Pope writes that it had been his intention to convoke a Consistory in the early days of June, but that, as this is impossible, he addresses himself to the senior Cardinal, as the representative of the whole College.

His Holiness recalls the fact that his appeal has been in vain, and he adds:

"War continues to bathe Europe in blood, and both on land and sea methods of offence have been employed that are contrary to the dictates of humanity and of international law.

"As if this were not enough, the conflagration has spread to our beloved Italy, making us fear for her too those consequences of tears and disasters which accompany every war, even if it is destined to be fortunate."

The Pope expresses satisfaction that the efforts of the Vatican have resulted in an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners who are unfit for military service. Hopeful negotiations are in progress for the better treatment of sick and wounded prisoners.

Special powers and privileges for assuring the celebration of Mass and for rendering assistance to the dying have been granted to all military chaplains and to all priests attached to the Italian Army.

The Letter concludes by enjoining a three days' fast upon all Catholics.

General relief is felt at the fact that no difficulty has arisen regarding the German and Austrian diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See.

The "Corriere della Sera," according to a Reuter's telegram, says: "In the whole letter there appears the Pope's Italianity above all, and his indignation is revealed against the system of warfare used by Germany."

The "Punjabee" says that the disputes between the sons of Rai Sahib Moonshi Gulab Singh and Sons over the partition of their estate, including the printing presses and general business, has been amicably settled out of court, and that the appointment of the receiver will now be cancelled.

THE COALITION GOVERNMENT

THE NEW CABINET.

PRESS OPINIONS ON APPOINTMENTS.

"THE TIMES."

The general impression left on the mind is that of a Front Bench combination, and not of a Cabinet in the ordinary sense of the word. That aspect of it we cannot help regretting; and we think that the public, with whom parties and politicians are a little out of court, will regret it too. They would have preferred a larger element of those men—and our nation is rich in them—whose greatest services to the Empire have lain apart from our domestic controversies.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The occasion is far too solemn for criticism. We feel most profoundly that the nation is now on the razor-edge of all-important decisions both at home and in the field. And we are equally sure of this—that there is greater need for moral courage at Downing Street than there is for physical courage in the camps.

THE "MORNING POST."

It is impossible that a Cabinet composed in such circumstances should not be open to criticism here and there—that a more ideal arrangement of men and offices should not suggest itself; that the exclusion of some name, or the inclusion of some other name, should not seem exceptionable. But in this crisis the good patriot will not give rein to his critical instincts.

THE "DAILY MAIL."

With Mr. Llyd George in charge of the munitions department firms not only in this country but also in other parts of the world which offer to supply shells will doubtless be able to obtain an answer to their communications. The appointment of Mr. Balfour, unhappily, does not appear likely to satisfy Lord Fisher. If it results in depriving the Empire of the services of the greatest admiral of our generation, then it cnnot be regarded as good, and will not satisfy the public.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

The nation has more confidence in Lord Fisher than in any other professional seaman; it has been told that Mr. Balfour was almost equally responsible with Mr. Churchill for the Dardanelles expedition; and it will note that Mr. Churchill's transfer to an office of little labour will allow him ample leisure to continue his close co-operation with Mr. Balfour in naval administration. All this is far from reassuring, and it is the least satisfactory feature of the new Cabinet arrangements.

THE "BIRMINGHAM POST."

The best of the old Government remains, and the new combination should command the full confidence of the country. Not only the Government, but the whole country must unite in the performance of the supreme task of bringing the war to a successful issue. Carping criticism must now be a thing of the past.

THE "YORKSHIRE POST."

The hope which will be founded on the fusion of parties is not that all the ability and wisdom of British statesmanship will have been brought into service, but that the co-operation thus secured in the counsels of the King will be a symbol of, and an incentive to, national concentration on the one purpose of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. This is the real object of the reconstruction.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The disappearance of Lord Haldane from the Ministry is something of a scandal. We have often differed from Lord Haldane on essential matters of policy, but no one questions his ability or his fitness for the high office which he held, and his omission from the new Cabinet can only be regarded as a concession to gross popular prejudice and newspaper clamour which should have been resisted by his old colleagues. . . . By far the most important appointment in the whole list is that of Mr. Lloyd George to the new post of Minister of Munitions. In relinquishing the Exchequer to Mr. M'Kenna, Mr. Lloyd George has sacrificed a great position for one officially small and hitherto even non-existent. But the post is not the measure of the man, but, contrariwise the man of the post, and in Mr. George's hands the Ministry of Munitions should become the most important administrative office in the State.

THE "IRISH TIMES."

Not for the first time Mr. Redmond has proved himself lacking in the genius and courage to seize great opportunities, and we believe that even from his own political point of view will live to regret his decision. Victory in this terrible war is the only thing that matters, the only thing, to which every ounce of the national energy should be directed. In so far as Mr. Redmond has diverted that energy to a subordinate purpose he has weakened the force on which the National Government must depend for the salvation of the State.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

The disappearance of Lord Haldane, the army builder, makes way for Sir Edward Carson whose antics were among the chief influences in precipitating the German Government into its tragic blunder. The whole transaction from beginning to end is unsavoury. Upon what moral pedestal can the authors of it find a footing to lecture the strikers on the Clyde, the loungers in the arsenal, or the shirkers in the streets?

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

There will be one clear and predominant note in the country's reception of the new Government. That is the note of loyal encouragement and support for men who have before them the most strenuous tests of human spirit and capacity. The Cabinet has many features of obvious strength that require no eulogy.

THE "STAR."

The National Government is a great act of concentration. It is a fusion of patriots for the purpose of organising victory. The country will impute to the new Ministers none but the highest motives and the purest ideals.

THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

After to-day, there is no possible alternative Government, and to discredit this Government, to plague it by factious criticism, to evade or flout the discipline which it thinks necessary for the public safety, will be as much a crime as to weaken or destroy confidence in the Army. We cannot have policians making cabals, or newspapers boasting of their courage in publishing uncensored communications.

WOUNDED INDIANS AT BRIGHTON.

RESOURCES OF MODERN SURGERY.

THE KITCHENER HOSPITAL.

There are three Indian military hospitals at Brighton—one in the Pavilion, one in Yorkplace, and one, on a breezy eminence high above the town, in the buildings of the Elm Grove Union. This last is the Kitchener Indian Hospital, one of the biggest, if not the biggest, military hospitals in the kingdom, says "The Times." At present it has 1,736 beds, including 30 in an isolation hospital for infectious cases, 11 for tubercle, and an asylum for 20 insane. Tents for 500 more beds are being put up. During the four months of its existence, the number of sick and wounded has risen pretty steady, with noticeable spurts after big engagements, until at the beginning of this week there were 1,661 patients in the hospital.

The hospital is staffed by the personnel of three Indian general hospitals, Nos. 1, Y, and Z. There are 37 officers of the Indian Medical Service, 21 of whom are permanent; and of these several are officers, who in the Indian way, had been lent by the Army to the Civil Service, and have given up important public appointments in India to serve in the Kitchener Hospital at home. The staff includes also 15 assistant surgeons, who are warrant officers of Anglo-Indian birth; 30 sub-assistant surgeons, who are native warrant officers and trained medical men; 150 ward orderlies, who are Sepoys; and 100 native followers—water-carriers, cooks, sweepers, and so forth. Besides these there are 75 British orderlies of the R.A.M.C. The Kitchener Indian Hospital is probably unique in this—that there is not a woman in the place.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

This staff has had strenuous days and nights, and this body of men of the I.M.S., has accomplished a remarkable feat since its arrival in England about the middle of January. It found buildings adapted for a union, not a hospital, still occupied by workhouse cases and in the hands of the workmen. In a very short time it had made a hospital, ready for military patients and equipped in the latest and completest fashion. In the Kitchener Indian Hospital every wound from bullet or shell is examined under the X-rays; over 1,000 cases have been so examined already. The Mackenzie Davidson telephone probe is used with the best reults. The Dowsing radiant electric treatment for stiffness, the electro-therapeutic department, with high frequency, ionization (in which the required drug is given to the patient through the skin by electricity instead of being swallowed); the wonderful polygraph, for simultaneous recording of the pulses, the heart-action, and the breathing—all these are special features of a hospital which contains four excellent operating theatres, special rooms for dressing septic and aseptic wounds, and a central laboratory which conducts examinations not only for the Kitchener Hospital but for those at the Pavilion and York-place as well.

A special feature is the use of the card system of registration, which is providing, with the help of the X-ray photographs, a record of extraordinary interest for medical science, as well as a convenient register of patients; and the little museum of bullets, fragments of shell, and so forth has its historical as well as its scientific value. It includes a bullet unmistakably filed, and a bullet that, somehow, entered the soldier's body backwards.

Naturally, the conduct of a hospital for Indian wounded is a much more complicated business than the conduct of a hospital for Europeans. The housing of the native personnel in their hut village is comparatively easy; but when it comes to the demand for two supplies of drinking-water, two ways of killing meat, and no less than three kitchens—one for Mahomedans, one for vegetarian Hindus, and one for meat-eating Hindus—for every block of the hospital, the difficulties are considerable. All these difficulties have been overcome, and by a body of men who had to create what they needed as the needs arose, and to make and use at the same moment.

AFTER FOUR MONTHS.

The results are worth the trouble. They seem a cheerful and kindly set, these dark-skinned patients of many races and creeds, as, clothed in the same hospital kit as is issued to the British wounded, but clinging always to their turbans or their long hair, they sit in the sunny gardens, or wait their turn for a "joy-ride" and a visit to a cinematograph, or get their strength back in light fatigue duty. The visitor feels in the atmosphere the smooth running of a complicated machine. And, for the technical side, let this fact tell its own tale. Out of all its wounded patients the Kitchener Hospital has lost only four; and, of those, two were doomed when they arrived, by gangrene and tetanus.

"ASVAN"

(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENCE OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculia to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents: **NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY**

3½ lbs **Re. ONE**

I. C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., LD.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & GRAMOPHONES.

IMPORTERS OF

CENTAUR, RALEIGH, ENFIELD, ROVAL DOVER CYCLES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

EMPIRE-PHONE GRAMOPHONES.

Petrol, Lubricating Oils, Michelin, Dunlop, Motor car Tyres & Accessories alway in stock.

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
33, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	..	..	..	Rs.	6 12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	..	..	..	,,	5 0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50..	..	..	..	,,	4 8 0
Londres per box of 100 ..	..	..	..	,,	7 12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	..	..	..	,,	7 8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	..	..	..	,,	6 0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants **D. MERWAN & Co.,** Medow Street, Bombay

Telegrams: Merwanco.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

STORMING THE LORETTE HEIGHTS.

A GREAT FRENCH VICTORY.

MACHINE-GUNS SILENCED WITH SAND-BAGS.

The long-drawn-out struggle for the Lorette Heights, north-west of Arras, which ended on May 22, in the final triumph of the French, despite all the desperate efforts of the enemy is described by the French "Eye-Witnes" in a despatch from which we reproduce below the salient passages:—

"Lorrettoberg." This name recurs often during the last six months in the letters of German soldiers. The Imperial General Staff attached vital importance to the possession of these heights. To conquer them, to defend them, to retake them, the men had received strict and repeated orders to die to the last man.

Our line ran from south to north to the west of Carency and Ablain, then to the past by the Mathis Spur, the Great Spur, and the summit of the Arab Spur. It then turned again to the north by a series of elbows, passed on the plateau at about 1,000 yards from the Lorette chapel and rejoined the woods, which extended between the plateau and the road from Souchez to Aix-Noulete, about half-way between the chapel and this road.

In front of us the German organisation was formidable. From the Arab Spur to the Aix-Noulette road it was made up of five or six lines of trenches deeply excavated, reinformed during six months by sacks of earth and cement, and covered by double and triple sets of wire fencing and *chevaux de frise*.

FORMIDABLE DEFENCES.

Every hundred yards barricades formed powerful flankings with machine-guns. Several fortlets served an support points to the defenders of the trenches. One of these, north-east of La Chapelle, was particularly strengthened with ditches, fences and dug-outs ten mètre or more in depth.

This defensive system formed a deep fortified zone, many parts of which, owing to the unevenness of the ground, were not visible to our artillery.

Furthermore the Germans, through their flank position, could subject all our attacks to cross-fire.

An excellent division, principally composed of troops from Baden, defended this formidable position, and was continually reinforced daily.

We prepared our attack with care, multiplied the trenches and communicating ways, placed a strong force of artillery in the rear, constructed narrow gauge railways and established reserves of ammunition and victuals.

The division entrusted with the attack on Lorette comprised three infantry regiments and three battalions of chasseurs.

During the preliminary bombardment our men were on their feet following the effects of the shots and applauding the hits. At exactly 10 o'clock the whole of the first line jumped out of the trenches.

The rush was so sudden, so violent, that, two hours later, three of the enemy's lines from the northern wood to the spurs were in our hands.

In the centre, once past the German trenches we were face to face with the fortlet, which proved impregnable.

We had suffered serious losses. Telephonic communications had been cut by the firing. Our maps were no longer of any use, for the artillery had made an indescribable chaos of the German trenches.

On the right, after capturing the first trenches, we turned off to the north to aid the troops who were attacking the fortlet. The companies gained ground step by step in the German communication trenches, or rather, what remained of them. They fought with grenades, bayonets and knives.

ATTACK DELAYED.

Several superior officers had already lost their lives in leading their men. Some companies were commanded by sergeants. Progress was made all the same and we got near the fortlet, which seemed to be the chief obstacle cutting us off from the plateau.

From Ablain-Saint-Nazaire the German machine-guns fired without ceasing. Our losses were numerous, but we remained the night on this shattered ground before a great mine-crater eighty yards in circumference under a terrific bombardment.

All were united as to the aim to be attained: to outflank the chapel of the plateau from the north and south and thence to reduce the fortlet.

But during the day of May 10 our attack was delayed by the fear of a great counter-attack from the Souchez sugar works. A movement of the enemy was reported towards the southern slopes of the spurs. This effort had to be resisted or everything would have to begin over again.

The decisive attack began in the night. The Germans made an obstinate resistance; but our chasseurs were exasperated and wished to make an end of it. They proceeded in short rushes, sometimes lying flat on the ground, until the enemy's rampart was reached.

There, under the machine-guns, which fired two or three feet over their heads, they seized the sacks of earth and, blocking the loopholes, ingeniously checked the enemy. Those behind profited by the lull thus caused for a few minutes and rushed over the parapet. We were there.

FURIOUS FIGHT IN THE NIGHT.

Within the fortlet, in the obscurity of the night, there was a furious hand-to-hand fight. The Germans weakened and gave way. An adjutant of infantry found himself alone. A German fired at and missed him to be fired at and missed himself in turn. He surrendered all the same.

La Chapelle had given way. The walls were razed. All around was an inextricable entanglement of caves, craters, and shell holes, stuffed with dead and material.

We continued to advance, and at daybreak had passed La Chapelle by several hundred yards, progressing towards the last spur on to the plateau, which the enemy's artillery was attacking from all sides.

The situation of the enemy was critical; but he accepted the risk with rare boldness. From his works at "The White Way" and from the cluster north and north-east of Ablain he continued his machine-gun fire and to brave our counter-attacks. His tenacity was certain to cost him dear; but for the moment he completely barred the road to us.

On May 15, we attempted an attack which did not succeeed. On that day and the following we dug ourselves in on the plateau as well as we could.

At every yard we unhearted the dead of former fights and the enemy bombarded us continually from Angres, and Lievin. The same night, thanks to his flares, he hindered our workers, who nevertheless went on digging with heroic tenacity.

In the centre and on the left it was necessary above all to consolidate the junction between our positions on the plateau and those we had conquered farther north, east of the earth track. We managed to do this on May 17, 18, 19 and 20.

During these four days, as on the preceding ones, the enemy made many little counter-attacks, all of which were repelled.

On May 21, in the afternoon, we attacked "The White Way" trenches from three sides at once, on the north, west and south.

That on the west, made from the Arab Spur, did not wait for the end of the artillery fire, but after signalling to our gunners with a pennon our men dashed forward and in a few minutes had captured the trenches which faced them.

The attack from the north was a resolute onslaught on the central German trench, where the enemy, closely pressed on all sides, threw down their arms and ran as quickly as they could to our front trenches, holding up their hands and hiding to escape the fire of their artillery.

The third attack, made from Ablain, took the houses west of the church by storm, communications between "The White Way" and Souchez thus being out.

Our three attacking forces then united. We had taken nearly 300 prisoners and a field-gun. In the evening we finished clearing out the trenches.

The Germans made a last effort on May 22, their counter-attack being made from some houses they still held in Ablain. They were repulsed.

The affair was settled. All the heights of Lorette were ours.

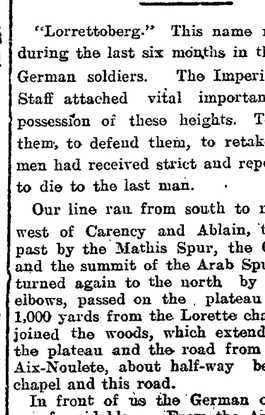
RESULTS OF THE VICTORY.

The bloody and desperate battle which in thirteen days made us masters of this strong position constituted a magnificent victory for our troops.

It has been seen what value the enemy attacked to the Lorette heights, the multiple efforts he made to guard and to retake them, the strength of his defences, the natural advantages he possessed from the character of the position.

In the course of this conflict we killed over 3,000 Germans, whose bodies were counted. We made a thousand prisoners. As for material, that actually in our hands represents but a small part of our booty, for every day we have dug up a number of machine-guns, bomb-throwers and rifles buried in the shattered trenches and shelters.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic, laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D. 6



PIANOS

for *SALE* or *HIRE*

MUSIC

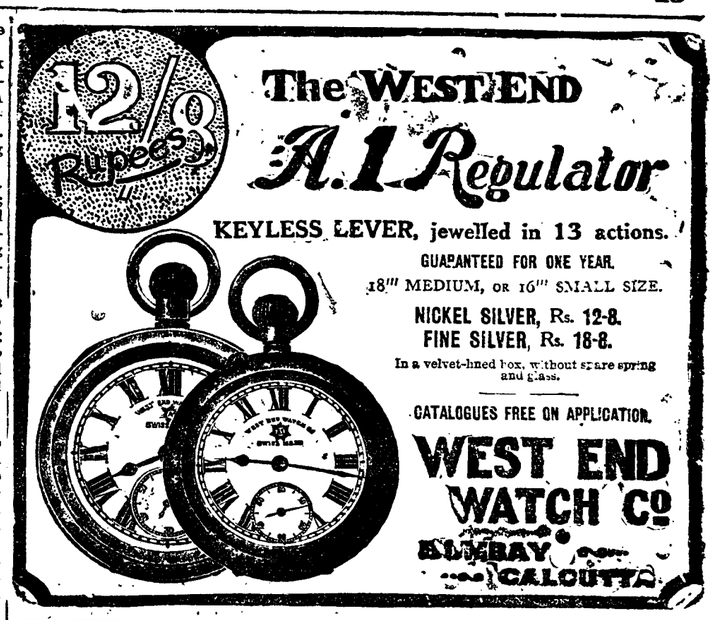
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Player-Pianos, Rs. 1,850.
Church Organs, Rs. 350 to 550.

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos and Organs receive our Special attention.

SOUNDY & Co.,

BOMBAY.



AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

COOL SUITS FOR THE HOT MONTHS

Unsurpassed in Quality, Finish and Price

Fine Mercerised Tussore Coat and Trouser. From **Rs. 12-8**

Rich Silk Coat and Trouser made to your measure. From **Rs. 30**

We have a very large and assorted stock of these materials for your choice, and request the pleasure of a Trial order—materials well shrunk before making up.

Vilcassim Bros

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.

GLUTEN BREAD

FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES

PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN.

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

REPAIRS

BOTH TO

CHASSIS and BODIES

AND

MAGNETOES—ACCUMULATORS—TYRES.

A FEW CAR-OWNERS' OPINIONS ABOUT OUR WORK.

Extracts from a few unsolicited Letters:—

"The work done to my Car has given me entire satisfaction, and I have no doubt it **would not have been better done anywhere in Bombay.**"

(Sd.) D. D. D.

(In this case a Landaulet car was entirely Relined, Repainted; in one word, Renovated)

"With reference to the new piston and gear pinion that you recently made for me, you will be pleased to hear that they are both running very well and giving perfect satisfaction.

I have to thank you for the **prompt and businesslike manner** in which you dealt with my requirements."

(Sd.) C. F. H.

I am writing to tell you that I am very pleased with the repairs you lately did to my Metallurgique Car. **The reboring of the cylinders and making new pistons** has made the engine go as well as ever it did, and I am much obliged to you for the care and attention given to the execution of the work.

I can confidently recommend any motorist requiring repairs to place his Car in the hands of **your expert staff.**

(Sd.) C. E. H. L., Major.

After writing about the excellence of the Car we supplied to him, this person goes on—

"I was afraid to come to your firm before, because I thought you were too expensive, but my experience of you has been quite the other way about, and the courtesy and kindness that you have always shown me, I can assure you, has been much appreciated. I shall not fail to recommend you and your cars to my friends, although I don't think they need much recommendation.

Ever since I have had dealings with the F. M. C., I have not known what trouble is, whereas before I was in despair, as is evident from the number of Cars I have owned in the past two years."

(Sd.) C. D. B.

"I beg to thank you for your **prompt repair** of my tyre. **I am thoroughly satisfied** with the workmanship, and the tyre seems as good as ever, in spite of the bad rent in it, which at first made it seem only fit to be scrapped."

(Sd.) L. F. W., Capt.

And many other such letters.

The original of the above letters are open to inspection.

ESTIMATES and EXPERT ADVICE GIVEN FREE.

THE LARGEST MOTOR CAR REPAIR WORKS IN BOMBAY.

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN BELGIUM)

Telephone: "1717"

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO."

Printed and published by A. P. Barwe, f.r THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.